

INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXI NO 86

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1933

TWELVE PAGES

HIGH COURT GRANTS BAIL TO NINE MEERUT ACCUSED

Haig Enters Assembly With "Bombay Chronicle"

But Refuses To Postpone Hearing Of Appeals

DESAI- JHABWALLA HUTCHISON WILL BE BAILED OUT

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

The Chief Justice rejected the application of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case for a further postponement of the hearing of the appeals, fixed for July 24th to a further date in order to enable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to appear as he is due to sail on the 22nd April for England, and as he will not be back till the end of July.

His Lordship's last order was imperative and everything was ready for hearing, and His Lordship saw no reason to postpone the hearing of the appeal.—A. P.

NINE BAILED OUT

Allahabad Chief Justice Passes Orders In Meerut Case Applications

MRS. NAIDU TO BE RELEASED

Will Reach Bombay To-day

POONA, April 11.

Having completed her term of imprisonment, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be released from the Yeravda Central Prison on Wednesday morning and she will leave for Bombay the same day.—A. P.

BOAT DISASTER

Dashes Against Howrah Bridge And Capsizes: Many Missing

CALCUTTA, April 11. Early in the morning, a country boat when it was crossing the river Hugli with about a dozen passengers got out of control and struck the Howrah Bridge Panton and went down. Six were rescued, and others are yet untraced.

Another account says that two boats sank when crossing the river, the total number of passengers being about thirty. The body of a woman is reported to have been found near Bally Bridge although it is not known if the passengers included women.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

JAIL FOR BLACK FLAGGERS.

LAHORE, April 11. Two Congress volunteers who attempted to stage a black flag demonstration on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Lahore, were tried under Section 109 Cr. Procedure Code (having no ostensible means of livelihood) and ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 for one year; in default to undergo imprisonment for the same period. Both the accused accepted the latter course.—A. P.

PREMIER OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 11. Chancellor Hitler has appointed Captain Goering as Premier of Prussia.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

TOKIO, April 11. After desperate fighting and several setbacks, the Japanese have completed the occupation of Lengchow, the powerfully fortified Chinese base on the Great Wall.—Reuter.

Out Of The Gloaming.

"Now that the hoax has been exposed by Government on the floor of the Assembly it would be interesting to know its source."—The Babe. Nothing doing.

That awful child is now publishing articles on "The Morality of Birth Control". Cut out the morality! She is an outstanding example of the need for it.

"The correspondence further suggests that certain admissions were made under pressure of the OGPU, but were intended to be repudiated during the trial."

Quite a home flavour about this for us. Have the Soviet provided against retraction in their code on the Indian model.

"Mr. Strang, the Charge D'Affaires at Moscow, reported on April 1 that Mr. Monkhouse was puzzled and disturbed by Mr. Thornton's apparent voluminous 'confessions'."

Another extract from the White Paper. And these are the gents whose mere arrest was an outrage on justice.

Replying to a supplementary question by Colonel Wedgwood as to whether it was illegal to be a Communist in India. Sir Samuel Hoare replied, "I don't like to be drawn into replying to a general question of that kind." He's only Secretary of State for India. He can't be expected to know what is the Law in India and what is not.

All the old stagers of the R. T. C. are on the J. P. C. Some of them have been patiently sitting on the fence in the hope that everything comes to those who wait and they have not been disappointed.

"The Civil and Military Gazette," true to its name, commenting Lord Lloyd's attitude writes that the "warnings based on experience, which were repeatedly sounded in the course of the debate were in many respects unanswerable." Ireland and Russia, Germany and Spain, may be added to them, for they too are unanswerable.

The same paper writes: "His (Gandhi's) appeal for a gesture is likely to go unheeded. If he were released to-morrow he would be of no assistance whatever to those who are attempting to see the new reforms through." Of course not. He would help to reform the reforms.

No matter! Those two inseparables from Allahabad and Bombay will cheerfully see the job through themselves, unaided by Gandhi, or unsupported by the country. They are more than equal to it.

More of the same kind of stuff. "If the new reforms are to work successfully, it will not be men like Mr. Gandhi who will make that possible." Agreed, agreed. They will be men of quite a different type.

Sir Samuel Hoare told Churchill that he and Gandhi were meeting on the common ground of non-cooperation. There is yet hope for Churchill's complete conversion though Gandhi's efforts in London failed.

But the Labourites, according to Major Attlee, will not tread the primrose path of "irresponsible criticism or abstention, but on the contrary hoped to co-operate fruitfully." Just like our Moderates. They are prim roses too.

Sir Mahomed Yacub asked Mr. Ranga Iyer (Gour's understudy)

ANTI-BOLSHIE BLOC

Italian Paper Lets Out Secret

MUSSOLINI'S AIMS

Soviet Charges Him With Hostile Propaganda For Saving Pact.

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, April 11. An intense suspicion that the Four Power Pact may create anti-Bolshevik bloc in Europe has been accentuated by the statement in the Rome newspaper "Tribuna" that through the Pact Sgr. Mussolini is aiming at the "Active Liberation of the world from Bolshevism."

The "Izvestia" indignantly remarks that the "Tribuna" which is an important authority, has let the cat out of the bag.

The Pact is doomed to failure owing to antagonism among the proposed signatories, but Sgr. Mussolini is trying to save the situation by introducing anti-Soviet ingredients.

Authorities here are closely watching the visit of Herr Von Papen to Rome in this connection.

PATEL NOT

AT ALL WELL

LONDON, April 11.

The Bulletin on Mr. V. J. Patel's health states that he is not at all well to-day.—Reuter.

MALAVIYA AND MUNJE AT HARDWAR

HARDWAR, April 11. Pandit Malaviya was accorded a rousing reception early this morning at Hardwar Station where several hundred volunteers and citizens rushed to receive him.

An elephant procession was arranged in the evening.

Dr. Munje arrived with Mr. Chawla, the airman.—A. P.

KELKAR FOR

J. COMMITTEE

POONA, Apr. 11.

It is learnt that Mr. N. C. Kelkar has received a communication from the Government of India enquiring if he could serve on the Indian Delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. Kelkar is understood to have replied in the affirmative.—A. P.

whether it was suggested that the present Leader of the Opposition does not inspire confidence? He does, but only in the occupants of Treasury Bench.

"I am glad that it was a pure fabrication," said Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh after Sir Harry Haig had made his statement about the "Gandhi Letter." It is not quite clear to what he referred but it is a vicious mind that can rejoice in wickedness.

"Regarded dispassionately," says the "Daily Telegraph," "the Joint Select Committee is a strong body." Nobody wants to regard it passionately. We have only the most platonic feelings for these septuagenarian Die-Hards.

Young Husband—"It seems to me, my dear, that these pancakes are rather heavy." His Bride—"Then I'm afraid you're a poor judge, for the cook-book says they are light and feathery."

LORDS APPROVE JT. COMMITTEE MOTION

Battle Royal Between Halsbury And Hailsham

LONDON, April 11.

Moving the names of the Select Committee in the House of Lords Viscount Hailsham analysed qualifications of the Lords on it, and declared that its quality and composition had proved that important questions had been judiciously considered and in no party spirit.

Earl of Halsbury moved reducing its number to twelve and vigorously attacked and accused Government of failing to govern and hiding behind the petticoats of a packed Committee, thereafter to claim credit for any success, but blame the Committee in the event of failure.

Earl of Halsbury's motion was defeated by 65 votes to 13.

The Government motion was accepted.

Baron Banbury supported the amendment and said that supporters of the White Paper were the same as those who said that the Irish Treaty would result in the Union of hearts. It would be impossible for Parliament to oppose the report of the Select Committee without stirring up ill-feeling in India.

WANTED YOUNGER MEN.

Baron Ponsbury said that Labour Opposition should have been more fully represented. He criticised the age of the Committee men as high, and suggested the inclusion of younger men like the Marquess of as high, and suggested the inclusion of younger men like the Marquess of Buxton.

The Opposition did not support Earl of Halsbury's amendment.

Viscount Hailsham said he regarded Earl of Halsbury's references to "sheltering behind the petticoats of a packed Committee" as an insult to the Select Committee, while his observation that he was tricking the House was offensive.

If any thought he was trying to trick the House and the country, let them vote against Government. He did not believe that the offensive attitude of Earl of Halsbury was shared by those who supported the same policy that view was only held by Earl of Halsbury who had brought an atmosphere of no-class attorneys into Lords.

HALSBURY ADAMANT. Earl of Halsbury said he was withdrawing nothing. Viscount Hailsham could make sneering remarks about Attorneys, but let the House look at the names of the Select Committee and see how many were committed to the White Paper. They might get one or two details altered, but it was the general principle of the White Paper which Government wanted to be carried.

Baron Phillimore thought that the Committee should contain a larger number of persons who had not already committed themselves. If their case was so good, why not have an impartial body.

LLOYD EXPLAINS. Lord Lloyd explained that the main reason for his refusal to serve on the Committee was that he considered, that while the procedure adopted by Government was improper and wrong, he felt bound to protest publicly against the gross departure from constitutional practice. Under the 1919 Act, Parliament should now consider the Simon Report. While declining to use

INDO-JAP CONVENTION

Sir J. Bhore Confirms Abandonment

6 MONTHS TIME LIMIT

Hoax On Sir H. Gour Creates Sensational Record In Assembly History

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 11.

A hoax played on the Leader of the Opposition, complete rout of the capitalist party and an announcement denouncing the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention were all crowded into to-day's sitting of the Assembly.

The day began with a statement by the Home Member totally refuting the statement regarding Gandhi's letter. Members did not seem inclined to cross-examine the Home Member who had come armed with a copy of "The Bombay Chronicle" and other official papers.

Sir George Schuster appeared conscious of the lobby strength, whereas Sir Cowasji Jehangir's plea, though vigorous, was a cry in the wilderness. Sir George Schuster turned the table on him and asked the Assembly, to rectify to mistake of having turned down his bill in 1931.

EUROPEANS DESERT.

Sir Cowasji was most pained at the European Groups desertion. For, it seems Sir George Schuster had got them round. There were 61 with the Finance Member against 20 with Sir Cowasji, and even these twenty were not those who were against the principle of the Bill, but voted with the Bombay millionaire because of the feeling that no more taxation was justified, as it would only make the Government increase its expenses for its top-heavy administration.

That, at any rate, is reason they gave in the lobbies. However, when the occasion came to remove the proviso which had been put into the bill by a majority of the Select Committee the Opposition rout was complete and Mr. Reddy who took up Sir George Schuster's cause got 45 votes for his amendment as against 1.

HOAX ON GOUR.

This one vote was the result of a friendly hoax played on Sir Harisingh by his deputy, Mr. Ranga Iyer, abetted by Mr. S. C. Mitra. Sir Harisingh Gour will, perhaps, be the worst sufferer under the bill, but he thought three others had voted against the amendment, as they had gone into the lobby; but when the result was given, it was found, his was a solitary vote. This creates a record in the Assembly lobby history as being the smallest minority in any division.

Sir Joseph Bhore confirmed the abandonment on the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention, but six months must expire before any effective anti-dumping action can be taken.

However, his speech gave satisfaction to all sections of the House. Doubts were cast by some members in the interest of the consumers who felt Japan was really fighting British and not Indian manufacturers. This bill is assured of a passage to-morrow.

Although the latter did not apply, His Lordship thought that his was a fit case for bail. The applications of others were rejected. The bail ordered was a personal bond for Rs. 2,000, with two sureties for Rs. 2,000 each to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate, Meerut.

BAN ON ACTIVITIES. While on bail, the accused must not take part in any public demonstration or agitation or make public speeches or contribute to public press, nor were they to leave the District without informing the authorities.—A. P.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

M. L. As. Urge Home Member To Institute Inquiry

NEW DELHI, April 11.

About 24 members of the Assembly, including Sir Hari Singh Gour, Rai Sahab Harbilas Sarada, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and Mr. Ranga Iyer are understood to have forwarded to Sir Harry Raig, the Home Member, a long statement prepared by Pandit Madan Mo-

han Malaviya containing certain allegations against police in respect of treatment accorded to several Congressmen arrested in connection with the Congress session.

The Assembly Members are said to have urged the Home Member to institute an enquiry into the allegations.—A. P.

DICTATORSHIP TO GO

LISBON, April 11.

General Carmona's Military Dictatorship will be replaced to-day by the first constitutional Government since 1926. Premier Doctor Oliveira Salazar has formed a new Cabinet.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLET'S

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to itself the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

The Madras Assurance Co., Ltd.,—A Purely Mutual Life Office with a very influential Directorate wants respectable and influential representatives. Apply to Box No. 187, The "Bombay Chronicle."

Managers, Organizers, Agents. Pay Rs. 30-200 guaranteed. Applications must accompany 6. Dominion Industries Promoting Company Ludhiana. (120).

Wanted.—Manager for Instruction Dept. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- Security essential. Also a Clerk on Rs. 30 to Rs. 40/- Apply Indian Electric Mfg. Company, 53A Farhaddevi Road, Dadar Bombay. (245).

Wanted for Bhatia General Hospital a House Physician on pay of Rs. 75 per month with board and lodging free. Apply personally between 2-6 p.m., Dr. Jadavji, opposite Royal Opera House. (242)

Wanted four B.A.s. Those having experience of Sugar-cane growing in Deccan Canal area will be preferred. If selected the applicant will have to join immediately. Apply with certificates and references to Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. Ltd., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (244).

28. HEALTH RESORTS.

Matheran Royal Hindoo Hotel is working in full swing with best accommodations for boarding and lodging. The only place worth visiting. Write for particulars to Manager, Matheran, (Telephone No. 16) or Dayaram Demodar Mithalwale, Chitra Bazar, Telephone 24777 and Grant Road, Telephone 41140, Bombay. (181).

Matheran Gopal Hindoo Hotel is working in full swing with best accommodations for boarding and lodging. The only place worth visiting. Write for particulars to Manager, Matheran, (Telephone no. 16) or Gopaladas Mahagadga Mithalwale, Vasimal building Grant Road, Telephone 24777 and Grant Road Telephone 41140, Bombay. (182).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

Brand new Austin Six De Luxe Model beautiful car with sliding roof offered for sale. Very slightly used by the owner and is insured upto March 1934. Number over W4000. Total mileage run under 200. Cost with Insurance Premium paid in full Rs. 4,275. Offered for Rs. 3,900 nett. Prospective purchasers need not send in lower offers. This is absolutely a bargain for the price. Trial runs will be given by previous arrangement. Box No. 551, "The Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Political Training—The Institute of Political Secretaries, James Street, London, gives thorough correspondence tuition in all subjects essential for success in practical politics. Candidates prepared for the I.C.S. Representative for India, 19, Allenby Road, New Delhi. (127).

Wanted candidates for Electrical: Civil Engineering; Municipal; Railway; Commercial; Telegraph; Courses through correspondence. Prospectus (No. B) free from:—British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind. (70).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Professional Training Institute, Bazargate, Fort, teaches typewriting, shorthand, accountancy, and secures employments also. Consultation 12-3 daily. (241)

57. KINDERGARTEN.

Kindergarten for Home and School. Probels (20) Gifts, 125-150, Child-box 10, Practical 151—Selected (25) Delvadaker Stall, Girgaon, Bombay. (164).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Advertiser in good Government Service badly in need of Rupees Two Thousand Loan on personal security. Payable monthly instalments. Reasonable interest. Will any kind-hearted gentleman oblige. Please communicate Box No. 233, "The Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malgaon, Barmagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochlin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Cuddalore, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seconi, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagaram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

American Cotton 6.37, 6.44, 6.41, 6.47, 6.55 and (6.33) are this week's six days' Cotton Figures! If you want to know which falls on which day, consult American Cotton Expert, Shree Ram Bldg., near Dhotibhatao Parsi Fire Temple, Phone 21968. Fees reasonable. (213)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gold Grand Reduction—For Rs. 10 worth of Five Years Life Sketch, Character and Talisman, send advance only Re. 1, birth detail or letter time and age and your Deity's name. Try: The Advanced Astrological Home, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). (80)

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Our cheap motor repairs at owners' garages will add to owners' reputation for punctuality and economy. Remember—Unnecessary costly bills do not always mean sound work. Apply Box No. 238, "The Bombay Chronicle."

135. PERFUMERY.

Industrial Perfumes. Distinctive perfumes for discriminating tastes. If you need a Perfume for your Business or in your everyday life, please consult Dr. Gore, Box No. 2138, Bombay 2. Literature on request. (200).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

For sale Hair-cutting comb for home use. No barber needed. Re. 1/- Suburban Advertiser, Bandra. (240)

Owner driver wishes to teach Motor-driving to Ladies and gentlemen on his private car for Rs. 50. Time to suit individual requirements. Apply P. O. Box 4509, Bombay 8. (235).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch	
Per insertion	
1st Insertion	Rs. 1-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Motusli Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1933, at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

H. G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April, 1933. 6552

The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Works, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1933, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1932.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of April 1933 to the 6th day of May 1933 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1933.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 10th day of May 1933, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st day of April 1933 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 6550

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 36TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1933, at 1 o'clock (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 3rd to 19th April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay 3rd April, 1933. 6510

Notice To Consignees

S. S. "HAGUE MARU." CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th April, 1933, from Japan, via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the landing shed.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

The City Investment Trust, Limited

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, held at Daatobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay on the 16th day of March 1933, the following Special Resolution was passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held at the same place on the 3rd day of April, 1933, the said resolution was duly confirmed viz:—That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and that Mr. K. A. Arte be hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1933.

(Sd.) S. J. JUDAH,
Chairman.
6551

Bombay Municipality

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 210-15" C.I. Pipes 12 feet long for immediate delivery of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, 21-4-1933 together with an earnest money of Rs. 750.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed 'Tenders for 15" C.I. Pipes.'

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M.K. VARLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11. 6545

Public Notice

THE HUBLI ELECTRICITY CO., LIMITED, HUBLI.

Know all firms and persons to whomsoever it may concern that, any order for any materials on behalf of the Hubli Electricity Co., Ltd., of a value of more than Rs. 100 given by Mr. R. L. Amte, representing the Managing Agents of the Company without the previous sanction of the Board of Directors will not be recognised by the Company, and shall not be binding upon the same.

Chairman,
By Order of the Board of Directors.
6544.

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2180 of 1931. Messrs. LAKHAJI DOLAJI, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents and Money-Lenders at Kolsa Moholla, Pydhonie: Plaintiffs.

(1) HAJI ALMAHOMED HAJI TARMAMOHMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Masjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, at present residing at Johannesburg in Africa: Defendants.

To, ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA, The 2nd Defendant above named.

Please TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 3,000, as mentioned in the Plaint with interest, costs and interest on judgment.

The Plaintiffs have been given liberty to serve the writ of summons upon you by inserting this notice in the News-Papers.

You are now hereby summoned in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 28th day of June, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the Plaint and as the 28th day of June, 1933 is fixed for your appearance for the final disposal, you must produce all your witnesses on the date and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1933.

Yours truly,
SHASTRI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys (Firm).
6546.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI NOORMAHOMED HAJI JANMAHOMED ADAM, contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at J. J. Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of parcel of land, situate on the South-East side of Sandhurst Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 436 (four hundred and thirty-six) square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded as follows: that is to say on the North-West by the Sandhurst Rd.; on the North-East by Plot No. 53 of the Sandhurst East Estate of the Board agreed to be leased to Karimbhoy Bhimji and Ratofall Bhimji; on the South-East by a Durgah property and on the South West by Plot No. 85 of the said estate of the Board agreed to be sold to Syed Gopal Mahomed bin Syed Imabuddin Rafe and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 57 of the said estate of the Board together with the Buildings standing thereon and which said premises form portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 3118 and 3120, and Cadastral Survey No. 1562 of Mandvi Division, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'B' Ward Nos. 2802-(2), 2919 and 2920, Street Nos. 21, 26, 27 and 29 now under 'B' Ward No. 2923—Street Nos. 21-26.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1933.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
6547.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A 3 KVA TRANSFORMER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (to-day) WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1933 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Narsinh Theatre, Napur:—

A 3 KVA Transformer to reduce 460 Volts AC to 110 volts. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. S. Nariwalla and Sons (owing to the ill-health of Mr. A. S. Nariwalla, Senior) Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on MONDAY, the 1st May 1933, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at No. 52, Mint Road, opposite Ballard Pier Tram Junction all the new English made Mill stores, such as a large lot of shuttles, Brich sewing machine parts; bobbins; various combs and warfers; Binders, Pickers, glass rods and creel pegs; camber boards; cap bars; screw washers; clips; chains; looms; Dobbylits; reed dents; reeds; fillets; fasteners; assorted gauges; gauge glasses; pressure gauges; lubricators; hinges; grinding stones; looks; linkchains; lappets; rods; needles; oil cans; packings; asbestos; pots; perforated zinc sheets; various cones; rivets; rubber and leather rings; springs; saddles; sand papers; spindles; shuttle tongues; sizing wraiths combs; guards; tapes; paddlers; thermometers; tube inner; temple looms; rollers; canvas; welt grades; wheels; grease tins, etc.; also godown furniture such as large "Harischandra" safes on stands, counter, writing table, cupboards; tin trunks; chairs; etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Private offers will also be received by the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALES

VORA & CO.

Telephone No. 23,500.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 14th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of teak and blackwood complete household and office furniture, English Ice chest, Baba Gadl, Steel cabinet, Fire proof safe, Zunda almyrah, Kirkman English Piano, Grandfather hall clock, H. M. V. cabinet gramophone, Singer machine, Electric chandelier, Tilting chestfield and drawing room suits, Silver show case, Wardrobes, Glassware, etc. On view.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MANDVI BARODA

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay Dabhol, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.

Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. (L.B. Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.

Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., L.L.B., (Baroda).
Raj Ratna Bhalaji Dajibhai Anin B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.

Sheth Pransukhl Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hirallal Desai, B.A., L.L.B., Nalb Dewan, Baroda.

N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

With effect from 1ST JANUARY 1933 interest on daily balances from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be at 14 per cent. from 1st Jan. to 30th June and at 1 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and a description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application. C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).

Head Office:

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shalkh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar, Calcutta; Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.

The Westminster Bank, Ltd. Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000 Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000 Reserved Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

opened. Rules may be obtained on application. The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

LAST 2 WEEKS!!

Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant Sayajirao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Specially for Easter Holidays

THURSDAY, the 13th April, at 8-30 p.m.

DROUPADI

FRIDAY, the 14th April, at 8-30 p.m.

MRITCHHAKATIK

SATURDAY the 15th April at 8-30 p.m.

SAVITRI

Booking at the Theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Royal Opera House to be let on odd days. Apply to: Aryan Electric, Co., Opp Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Tel. 24725

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

IN AID OF CHARITY. WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL, at 9-30 P.M.

"THE AMULET"

A NEW INDIAN PLAY BY KSHAMA ROW

Cast Includes:—LEELA ROW, SUNALINI DEVI, J. GRANT ANDERSON.

Plan at Opera House. Phone: 21200.

THE EXCELSIOR

SPECIAL MATINEES TO-DAY TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers Tons Arrive Leave

Kaga Maru 5860 29 Mar. 13 Ap.

Yasukuni Maru 12 2 115 Apr.

Tottori Maru 5973 1 April 14 Apr.

Hakone Maru 10500 1 1 May.

Nagato Maru 5901 17th April 2 May

xTango Maru 6893 29 April 13 May.

Suwa Maru 11000 16 May.

*Hakodate Maru 5303 3 May. 1

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

April 11.
Masula Rowe, London.
Gurna MacDonald, Akyab.
Hague Maru, Seral, Kobe.
Kohistan, Baun, Busrah.

DEPARTURES

April 11th.
Kohistan, Baun, Madras.
Megna, Bryen, Calcutta.

April 12.
Barpeta, Davis, Busrah.
Naringa, Samuel, Karachi.

S S Masula:—The M M & Coy's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurna, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Akyab, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Hague Maru:—The O S K steamer Hague Maru, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

S S Kohistan:—The M M Coy's steamer Kohistan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Busrah with ballast and hence she sailed on same day for Madras with ballast.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naringa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Naringa, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 11.
S S Wildenfelds for Antwerp:—83 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

For Ghent:—53 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.
For Hamburg:—6 cts. dry casings, A D Meyer; 1400 bags myrabolium, C Jivanji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—1280 bags linseed oil cakes, 1280 bags groundnut, A R Omerchoy.

S S City of Cairo for Barcelona:—125 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Liverpool:—3145 bags groundnut cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1400 bags groundnut cakes, Straus & Co.; 1000 bags groundnut meal, A Dawn & Co.

S S Castalia for Manchester:—25 bales cotton, raw, Textile Export Co.; 73 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 175 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

For Liverpool:—23 bales wool, raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 25 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

For Marseilles:—120 bags turmeric, S M Rajgor & Co.
For Barcelona:—30 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Belfast:—50 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills & Mfg. Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 700 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Nagoya:—3550 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—144 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Argun Maru for Nagoya:—

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 11.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

NAME	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation	£ 1 19 0
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	£ 0 9 6
Turner and Newell	£ 1 4 9
Associated Electric Industries	£ 0 16 0
Attock Oil	£ 0 10 0
Associated Portland Cement	£ 1 5 9
Underground Electric Railways	£ 0 19 7 1/2
Electric Supply Corporation	£ 3 6 0
Guest, Keen and Nettleton Ltd. Ord.	£ 0 12 4 1/2
Beira Railways	£ 0 3 9
County of London Electricity Ord.	£ 2 13 3
Marconi International Marine	£ 1 8 0
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	£ 2 18 6
General Elec. Ord.	£ 2 0 0
London and Thames Haven Old Wharves	£ 3 17 6
L and N. E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	£ 14 10 0
International Rylys. of C. America	\$2.50
Malayalam Plantations	£ 0 15 0
British, Burma	

500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, V Latha & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Nishio Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 450 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 539 bales cotton raw, V Latha & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, H Nensley & Co.; 167 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 70 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.
For Yokkaichi:—450 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

S S City of Dalhart, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from New York:—100 cases cotton piece-goods; 150 cases medicine; 117 cases old clothing; 5000 cases petroleum; 48 cases leather beltings; 120 cases tyres; 50 cases auto parts 53 cases machinery; 25 cases preserves; 105 motor cars; 60 cases cornflakes; 100 drums asphalt; 300 drums lub. oil; 112 drums caustic soda; 15 drums dyes; 1000 bags starch.

S S Tottori Maru, Agents, O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—67 cases tea; 40 cases toys; 21 cases silk piece-goods.

From Tokyo:—80 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton shirtings; 26 cases clocks; 73 cases cycle parts; 60 cases rubber goods; 34 cases toys; 300 cases fish oil.

From Nagoya:—170 cases porcelain ware; 50 cases glassware; 40 cases cotton piece-goods; 140 cases cotton shirtings; 285 cases boxes in shank.

From Osaka:—150 cases cotton piece-goods; 79 cases silk yarn; 200 drums paint; 1100 cases glass ware; 20 cases porcelain ware; 230 cases cotton shirtings; 150 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases cycle parts; 63 bundles copper wire; 50 bundle brass ware; 400 drums coal pitch; 60 cases celluloid goods; 30 cases enamel ware.

From Kobe:—47 drums coal tar; 40 cases silk piece-goods; 20 cases camphor; 30 cases silk yarn; 10 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases rayon piece-goods; 20 cases cycle parts; 130 cases cotton piece-goods; 50 cases glass ware; 160 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 500 bags soda asphalt.

From Moji:—100 cks. cement; 145 cases brass ware; 303 cases beer; 80 cases auto parts; 26 cases ware.

From Canton:—400 bundle casia.

From Singapore:—330 bags soya flour; 50 bags beleanuts; 39 bags rattans.

From Colombo:—119 bales raw silk; 22 h.c. tea.

S S Knoxville City, Agents, M M & Co., from New York:—24 cases toilet; 105 cases medicine; 30 cases wheat flakes; 250 cases tyres; 21 cases graphite; 551 cases auto parts; 135 drums lub oil; 25 drums lub. grease; 1000 bags starch; 185 cases motor cars; 523 cases old newspapers; 40 cases old clothing.

From New Orleans:—190 bales cotton; 15 drums turpentine.

From Philadelphia:—2700 drums lub. oil; 213 bundles wire.

From Houston:—3380 bales cotton.

From Galveston:—1877 bales cotton.

From Alexandria:—50 bales cotton.

From Suez:—50 bales cotton.

From Aden:—50 bales cotton.

From Bombay:—50 bales cotton.

From Calcutta:—50 bales cotton.

From Madras:—50 bales cotton.

From Pondicherry:—50 bales cotton.

From Coimbatore:—50 bales cotton.

From Mysore:—50 bales cotton.

From Bangalore:—50 bales cotton.

From Hyderabad:—50 bales cotton.

From Ahmedabad:—50 bales cotton.

From Surat:—50 bales cotton.

From Rajkot:—50 bales cotton.

From Bhavnagar:—50 bales cotton.

From Porbandar:—50 bales cotton.

From Daman:—50 bales cotton.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 11.

Both Gold and Silver markets ruled firm to-day.

There was heavy short covering in Silver on higher Shanghai-London cross rate and better American advices. Gold market was also firm on active buying. Silver Chattri delivery advanced to Rs. 55/12 when some profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 55/11. Valshakh Silver firmed up to Rs. 55 but later on eased off to Rs. 55/14.

Gold market showed good undertone. There was increased short covering and Chattri delivery flared up to Rs. 30.

FINANCIAL BARRIERS. The future of the market entirely depends upon political developments in the United States of America. President Roosevelt is anxious to remove financial barriers and get silver stabilised at a higher price by effective control of production.

At present the market is mainly influenced by short covering and no definite scheme is laid out. The question of import duty on silver in this country will receive some consideration and prospects of lowering or the abolition of duty discourages speculative buying in silver.

Ready Silver 55 11 0
Chattri 55 11 0
Valshakh 55 14 0
Ready Gold 29 15 9
Chattri 29 15 6
Valshakh 29 14 0

LONDON GOLD. London, April 10.
Gold Bars Fine per Oz. 260.11.

LINSEED OIL. London, April 10.
Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt.
April sellers 147-12.
May/August sellers 154-12.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET. London, April 10.
Java Sugar, Fine Whole Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
May/June per cwt. 76 sellers.
C & F Bombay:—
May/June per cwt. 79 sellers.
C & F Karachi:—
May/June per cwt. 79 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES. London, April 10.
T.T. LONDON ON:—
Berlin 14.45.
Amsterdam 8.45-3/4.
Brussels 24.48.
Madrid 40.37-1/2.
Milan 66.68.
Bern 17.67-1/2.
Paris 86.73.
Prague 114.81.
New York (Closing Rate) 3.41-5/16.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS. Bombay, Apr. 11.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 285 per ton.
Filtered Coconut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 70 per ton.
Spot 8-3/16.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS. Bombay, April 11.
Khadesh 629
Central India 354
Barsi-Nugger 337
Hyderabad-Gaorani 378
Berar 155
Central Provinces 374
Dholera 374
Raipurana 361
Sind-Punjab 1215
Broach 4820
Compta-Dharwar 249
Tinnevely & Cambodia 316
East Africans 32
Comilla Burma and other sorts 51
Total cotton 14325

Wheat cwt. 5853
Linseed 12139
Raps: Rai & Mustarseeds 712
Gingellyseed 343
Poppyseed 256
Groundnuts 22495
Castorseed 6501
Rice 24414
Myrabollams 3288
Cottonseed 2169
Gram 1537
Joowar 2578
Bajree 1377
Bajree 1377
Coal tons. 1092

LONDON PRODUCE. London, April 10.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton: No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton 19/10 April/May sellers.
Rapeseed India Hull-Continent ton 19/15 April/May sellers.

LINSEED. London, April 10.
Calcutta (London) ton 19/12 1/2
April/May sellers.
La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton 18/5 1/2
April/May sellers.
Bombay (London ton 19/15 1/2 April/May sellers.

MEET HIM

MASTER MODAK

PRINCE & PAUPER

TWO IN ONE

THE NEW MIRTH-MAKER WHO HAS LAUGHED THOUSANDS

THE MELODY-MAN WHO HAS CARRIED ALL THE HOUSE WITH HIM

THE BEST ACTOR WHO HAS PLEASED ALL WHO MET HIM

Master MODAK

IN

Saraswatee Cinetone's
2nd MUSICAL TALKIE

VAGABOND PRINCE

Featuring MASTER MODAK

Supported By

Mr. SALVI, JAVDEKAR, VASANT PEHELWAN, CHANDABAI

Directed by Master Vithal

Art Direction by Vasant Arolkar

Musical accompaniment by Mr. Mainkar

Photography by Mr. Patil

Story by Mr. Rangnekar

have made the best picture of the year

RUNNING FOR THE 2nd WEEK AT THE

WEST END TALKIES

WHERE ALL THE TOWN MEETS

DAILY at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m. MATINEE on Saturday & Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

Still the First

In the competition of New Pictures.

5TH WEEK

PURAN

Unrivalled Music!

Highly dramatic plot!

Thrilling incidents.

New Theatre's

Unique

Talkie

in Hindi

BHAKTA

A PRINCE ENJOYING THE DOUBLE LIFE
OF A SANYASI AND A WORLDLY MAN.

WHAT SITUATION? YOU MUST SEE
IT YOURSELF.

FRIDAY 5-30 P.M. DAILY 6-30 and 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHABI TALAO

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 10.
Sakel May 13.09+10
Sakel July 13.30+11
Sakel November 13.82+08
Sakel January 14.06+08
Ash October 11.19+13
Ash December 11.33+12

EAST INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 10.
May 4.49+03
July 4.49+03
October 4.49+03

REMITTANCES TO HOME

TREASURY.

Bombay, Apr. 11.

(In pounds sterling.)
The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay has issued the following press note:—

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 8th April 1933 709,000; From 1st April 1933 to 8th April 1933 767,000.

Total during the week ending the 8th April 1933 709,000; From 1st April 1933 to 8th April 1933 767,000.

NEXT WEEK

Be prepared to Book your pleasure

SHOW of SHOWS

Sagar

Movietone

offers a GIGANTIC PRODUCTION

with a MIGHTY CAST

Thousands of men appear on the Screen

PANDAV-KAURAV

Director:

Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL

Featuring:

JAL and ZUBEIDA

Supported by

S. BABURAO, BACHOO, ASUJI

ETC.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

RUSH-TORRENT-RIOT

Unprecedented crowds at

EMPRESS

Lamington Road

MADON'S ALL-STAR CAST

SUPER PRODUCTION

Zaheri-Sanp

OR

HUMAN COBRA

Featuring MISS KAJJAN with a galaxy of stars

Daily at 5-30, 8; & 10-30 p.m.

THE CARLTON

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Thursday and Friday Matinee at 4 P.M.

The Screen's Supreme Thriller!

"IGLOO"

Filmed midst the icy terrors of the Arctic Circle by an Eskimo cast enacting life itself!

DRAWING TREMENDOUS RUSH

Don't Fail To See

Saroj's Wonder-Talkie of Magic

NAKSHA-E-SULEMANI

In Urdu, featuring Miss SIRDAR & ZUBUNISSA with H. BALI & JANIBABU
BRILLIANT MUSIC & SONGS
Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee on Friday at 2-30 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road (West).

FILMS MAY COME

and

FILMS MAY GO

But once in a decade, only one Picture may come to open a new chapter in the history of the whole Film-industry

SUCH EPOCH-MAKING

PICTURE IS "KRISHNA'S"

Lanka-Dahan

Lanka-Dahan

For the following reasons:

- (1) Rs. 1½ lakhs have been spent over it
- (2) It has a most gripping plot and unique gorgeousness
- (3) In scenic beauty, music and thrills it is supreme

Krishna Cinema

5-30, 8, 10-30 P.M. DAILY

THURSDAY & FRIDAY 4 P.M.

THE PALACE

Byculla Ry. Station, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MARLENE DIETRICH

in Paramount Hit

SHANGHAI EXPRESS

NEXT WEEK

JANET GAYNOR, CHARLES FARRELL

in Fox Romance

"FIRST YEAR"

2nd Week 2nd Week

SULOCHANA

Supreme in silent

REIGNS

Supreme in Talkies

See and hear her

in

DAKU-KI-LADKI

with

D. BHALLIMORIA, GULAM MOHAMED, CHANDA and HADI

Director: MOTI GIDWANI in collaboration with CHOWDHARY.

MAJESTIC

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Fossicks Estimate 5 To 10 Per Cent Increase In Acreage

POOR DEMAND IN LANCASHIRE

Shorter Week Legislation In American Senate

The experience of other years has not shed much light upon the cotton problem that now confronts the world. The difficulties of this depression are unprecedented because the rate and extent of the deflation that has taken place are likewise unprecedented. It is clear that several measures planned by the U.S.A. Government failed without any satisfactory result. The proposed Farm Relief Bill which is now before the U.S.A. Senate has not inspired any confidence or energetic buying. The cheapness of cotton as compared with other commodities is the only strength which encourages speculative and investment buying.

Garside states that sales of cloth by mills in America are broader but are probably below the production mills are unwilling to accept new business beyond thirty days on account of the pending shorter week legislation.

Sales of fertilisers in nine States are well above the last year and the Fossick Bureau Estimate 5 to 10 per cent increase in area under cotton cultivation.

ABANDONMENT OF PROTECTIVE POLICY

Bombay, April 11. On Monday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables. Prices declined partially on realising.

Among the buyers there were local operators, trade interests and some professional speculators while sellers were chiefly Spot houses along with liquidation of May Contract.

NARROW RANGE. The market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points on better Liverpool advices and with a better demand a further rise of 5 points was recorded during the early part of the session which was the highest level of the day. In the afternoon the market was easy on profit-taking and liquidation of May delivery. Prices declined 7 points from the highest level and reached the lowest level of the day during the last half hour. The market closed at a net rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.51c.

WALL STREET FIRM. The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points on some buying support. There was a small amount of straddle buying and trade calling influenced by firm Wall Street advices. The market closed barely steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.31d. per lb.

Easy Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 3 points. Sakel Egyptians gained 6 to 8 points with Spot Cotton 7 points higher at 7d. Uppers were steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with Spot Cotton 5 points higher at 6.28d.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady with a better enquiry and closed at a rise of 8 to 13 points.

Cotton prices do not show any definite price tendency and scattered buying is steadily improving prices. The improvement is mostly due to marked absence of selling. There is a move to lower the tariff walls and the new American Government intends to do all to improve the general trade. But the action of the market is not impressive and we prefer purchases only on declines.

CONSUMPTIVE POWER. The following is an extract from Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s Liverpool friends' market report:

"Indications of a moderate increase in acreage by no means assures an increase in production. On the other hand, a small decrease in production does not, under present conditions, justify expectations of an advance in prices. Consumption will be the ruling factor, and the Farm Relief Bill would give material impetus to its development. Latest advices about its passage are hopeful.

Inflation is "in the air" and it is probable that under control, it will be generally adopted. The well-being of the world is dependent upon a higher level of prices for primary products, and by no other method can this be brought about until improving conditions create greater consumptive power. Under this belief we retain our favourable opinion of commodities at their present level, and recommend purchases in easy markets, believing there will be opportunities for realising moderate profits when the Farm Relief Bill is passed."

SIGNIFICANT POINT. The "M. G. Commercial" writes: "Amid all this almost unprecedented turmoil it is insignificant that consumption figures continue to compare favourably. United States cotton consumption in February was at a daily rate of 20,300 bales, as against 19,800 in January. Turning to Great Britain, the Board of Trade returns for February show that over 14,000,000 yards more cloth were exported than in February 1932, which was a leap year. Consumption statistics are encouraging, but the political and financial situation is very uncertain. Owing to the bareness of Cotton stocks in almost every department except the raw material, the market will be sensitive to slight changes in demand."

PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. May Highest 6.58+0.09 Lowest 6.51+0.02 N. Y. July Highest 6.75 (12.12 p.m.) Lowest 6.68 (2.39 p.m.) Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends: Liverpool. Market is without any special feature. The feeling here is "bullish". Good buyers at any decline. Our opinion is that the political outlook will effect the market. Liverpool. Market quiet steady. Awaiting developments America. New York. Locals. Trade and speculative buying. May liquidation. Spot house selling. Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co. New York: Cotton. Speculative interest in the market is growing larger, but holders are rec sellers on every advance. Better piece goods business. Administration abandonment of our protective policy appears to be highly constructive. Collective influence a favourable factor, strongly indicating increasing activity of business and advisability investment purchases. Washington statement. No currency inflation, not Bimetalism not reduction of gold standard very reassuring. Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables: New York Cotton Exchange Service cables as under: "America cloth sales broader but sales probably below production; heavy goods still lag reflecting low industrial activity; many mills unwilling to accept new business beyond thirty days account pending shorter week legislation. England yarn and cloth demand poor, margins very unsatisfactory, mills extending Easter stoppages. Continent and France losing ground, but Germany and Italy about selling current production. Fertiliser Bag sales nine States Dec. to Mar. 1, 129, last season 952, previous season 1975." They Liverpool Agents cabled as under: "The Fossicks estimate 5 to 10 p.c. increase in acreage."

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, April 10. May 1933 6.53+0.04 July 1933 6.69+0.03 October 1933 6.91+0.04 December 1933 7.05+0.04 January 1934 7.12+0.05 March 1934 7.25+0.05 Middling Spot 6.60+0.05

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, April 10. May 6.51+0.03 July 6.68+0.04 Middling Spot 6.51+0.04 New York, 10.55 a.m. 6.55 May 6.71 July 6.73 October 6.93

NEW YORK: NOON CALL. New York, April 10. May 6.57 July 6.73 October 6.96

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, April 10. Messrs. Batilvala and Karant have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange: Dollars.

Anaconda Copper Mining	8 1/8
Int Nickel Common	9 1/4
American Power & Light Common	5 1/8
American Power & Light Prefd. dol. 6	12
American Fom. Power Common	5
American Fom. Power Prefd. 7 p.c.	27
Electric Bond Common	13 1/4
Electric Bond Prefd. dol. 5	23 1/2
Electric Bond Prefd. 6 p.c.	23 1/2
General Electric	14
Chrysler	12 1/4
General Motors	13 3/4
National City Bank	26
Columbia Gas	11 1/4
Consolidated Gas	44
American Tel.	95
National Dairy	15 1/8
Western Union Tel.	36
Drug Inc.	28
Standard Oil of New Jersey	210
Sun Life of Canada	23 1/4
United Aircraft	32 1/4
United Steel	28
Cheasapeake & Ohio	67
New York Central	21
Union Pacific R. R.	37
Norfolk & Western	6 1/8
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	17 3/4
Public Service Co. of N. J.	36
United Corporation	17
Bethlehem Steel	36
Allegheny Steel	17
Amer. Chicle Co.	15
Standard Brands	45
Commercial Solvents	31
Continental Can.	8 1/4
Louisville Nashville	65 1/2
Kansas City Southern	61 3/8
U. S. Steel Prefd.	61 3/8
American Can.	61 3/8

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS. New York, April 10. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Liverpool, April 10. May 1933 (Sakellaris) 7.00+0.07 July 1933 7.09+0.07 October 1933 7.18+0.08 November 1933 7.24+0.08 January 1934 7.32+0.08 March 1934 7.40+0.08 April 1934 7.40+0.08 F.G.F. Spot 7.33+0.06

INDIAN COTTON. Liverpool, April 10. BROACH (Good Staple): Fully Good 4.53+0.03 Fine 4.64+0.03 Superfine 4.76+0.03 OOMRA (No. 1 Staple): Good 4.43+0.03 Superfine 4.58+0.03 Choice 4.73+0.03

BENGAL. Good 3.74+0.03 Fine 3.84+0.03 Superfine 3.94+0.03

SCINDE. Good 3.84+0.03 Fine 3.94+0.03 Superfine 4.04+0.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, April 10. 10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Closing.

April 1933	5.07+0.04
May 1933	5.07+0.04
June 1933	5.08+0.04
July 1933	5.08+0.04
August 1933	5.10+0.03
September 1933	5.12+0.03
October 1933	5.12+0.03
November 1933	5.13+0.03
December 1933	5.15+0.03
January 1934	5.16+0.03
February 1934	5.18+0.03
March 1934	5.20+0.03
April 1934	5.21+0.03
Middling Spot	5.31+0.03

COTTON STRADDLES. Approximate Differences

New York, Liverpool:—May 361 July 345 October 331.

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach A/May (174)—Liverpool May (5.07) Rs. 46 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A/May (174)—New York May (6.53) Rs. 38 1/4 at 3.41 11/16 Cross Rate.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE. Shanghai, April 11.

T. T. on London	1.2 3/16
Previous Closing	1.2 3/16
To-day's Opening	1.2 3/8
To-day's Closing	1.2 3/8
Difference	+3/16

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET. New York, April 10. Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE. Shanghai, April 11.

T. T. on London	1.2 3/16
Previous Closing	1.2 3/16
To-day's Opening	1.2 3/8
To-day's Closing	1.2 3/8
Difference	+3/16

NEW YORK SILVER. New York, April 10. Spot Silver 27 5/8+5/8c May Delivery 28.20+8c Tone—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 11.

B.C. RATE:—T.T. and D.D. 1/6.

LONDON BANKS:—Selling T.T. and D.D. 1/6 1/32 April/May

Selling T.T. 1/6 1/32 April/May

Selling T.T. 1/6 1/32 April/May

Buying T.T. 1/6 1/32 April/May

Buying D.D. 1/6 1/32 April/May

Buying 3 months 1/6 1/8 July/December.

NEW YORK:—B.C. R. T. T. 392

Banks selling T. T. 390

Ban buying T. T. 387

PARIS:—Banks Selling D. D. 648

Banks Buying D. D. 658.

AMSTERDAM:—Banks Selling D. D. 63 1/4.

JAPAN:—Banks Selling T. T. 83 nominal

Banks Selling 60 days 77-1-2.

HONGKONG:—Banks Selling D. D. 88 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—Banks Selling Taels D. D. 80 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—Banks selling D.D. 154 2/4.

AVIA:—Banks Selling D. D. 63 1/4.

BERLIN:—Banks Selling D. D. 107 1/2.

CROSS RATE:—New York/London 3.41 1/2 10th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 3/8 11th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 13/16 11th instant.

London/Paris 86 7/8 10th inst.

London/Belgium 24 47 10th inst.

London/Switzerland 17 67 10th inst.

London/Italy 66 75 10th inst.

London/Berlin 14 45 10th inst.

London/Holland 8 45 10th inst.

London/Stockholm 18 92 10th inst.

London/New York 3.41 3/8 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6/10/8 8th inst. £6/0/11 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 1/4 8th inst. 17 3/8 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 1/4 8th inst. 17 7/16 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 1/4 8th inst. 28 1/4 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 11/16 per cent 8th inst. 11/16 per cent 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 15/16 per cent 8th inst. 15/16 per cent 10th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 3-1/2 per cent. Bank of England rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 months 1 per cent. 6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bombay, April 11.

TAXABLES. Rs. As.

4 per cent G. P. Notes 86 13

4 per cent 1931/36 Conv. 100 4

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan 101 14

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 101 12

4 per cent 1950/70 Loan 98 9

4 per cent 1934 Bonds 102 2

4 per cent 1955/60 Loan 105 12

5 per cent 1929/47 Loan 100 2

5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 106 3

5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106 9

5 per cent 1935 Bonds 104 6

5-1/2 per cent. 1938/40 Loan 107 14

6 per cent. 1933/36 Bonds 101 4

6-1/2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds 107 12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES).

4 per cent. Bom. P. T. 1974 94 4

4 per cent. M. Deb. 1974 93 4

5 per cent. Muni. Deb. 1959 06 0

6 per cent. Muni. Deb. 1954 116 0

6 per cent K P T 1956 115 8

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108 0

(TAX-FREES).

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112 10

5 per cent 1933 Bonds 101 4

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 108 9

STATE LOANS.

5-1/2 per cent. 1938 Mysore 110 0

5 per cent. 1955 Mysore 111 0

3 1/2 per cent Paper opened at 87/6 and closed weak.

Note.—The market was very active and prices moved rapidly. To-day 3 1/2 per cent paper was done as low as Rs. 85/6 while the highest price paid was Rs. 87/.

UPPER EGYPTIAN COTTON. April 10. May 6.28+0.05 July 6.27+0.05 October 6.26+0.05 November 6.25+0.05 January 6.29+0.05 March 6.34+0.06 Spot 6.40+0.05

NEW YORK SILVER. New York, April 10. Spot Silver 27 5/8+5/8c May Delivery 28.20+8c Tone—Firm.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 11. In sympathy with a further rise of 4 points in New York futures the local market opened steady with Broach J.A. delivery quoted at Rs. 183/.

There was increased buying to-day and prices kept on steadily improving. Some local mills and export houses together with a professional Banking house were buyers. Broach A/M. delivery advanced to Rs. 176/ and yesterday 3500 bales were tendered against this contract. So far total tenders now amount to 17,500 bales out the premium for J.A. delivery being sufficient to cover carrying charges, there is no selling pressure of dockets.

Later on the local market was influenced by firm advices from Liverpool. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	176/8
Broach J.A.	185/4
Oomra May	168
Oomra July	170/8
Bengal May	145/8
Bengal July	148/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS. Bombay, April 11.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingst Fine	176
Nagpur Savner Fine	171
Yemmal Fine	172
Arvi Fine	171
Ellichpur Fine	171
Amraoti-Berar Fine	170
Khamgaon Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	167
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	157
Jalna/Sahu F.G.	165
Burwah Sanawad F. G.	171
Ujjain/Shujapur F.G.	171
Broach F.G.	182
Punjab/American	182
Punjab/American mix	182
Miraj/Sangli	165
Compta Good	170
Bagalot	160

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES. Bombay, Apr. 11.

Extra Spr-line Sup Fine FG Good	
M. G. Bengal.	
U.P.	155 151 147 143
Rajputana	152 149 146 143
Panjab	151 148 145 142
Oomra No 3 172 170 168 155	
Oomra No 1 179 177 175 172	
Oomra No 2 175 173 171 168	
Broach No 2	180 178 176 174
Punjab	
American	188 186 184 182
Surat	218 216 214 212
Rajpala	216 214 212 210
Nawari	225 223 221 219

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES. RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Bombay, April 11.

Since 1st September. 2 Days This

In full-pressed Bales—		year.
Khandesh	629	184,011
Central India	354	159,242
Barli and Nagar	837	94,593
Hyderabad-Gaonral	378	42,695
Barar	1,185	403,553
Central Provinces	374	118,321
Total Oomras	3,727	1,002,415
Dholera	3,734	99,024
N.-W. Provinces	5,613	
Rajputana	5,823	
Sind-Punjab	1,261	96,288
Coormba	1,770	77,720
Coormba & Dharwar	249	36,717
Western-Northern	3,602	93,629
Cocoonada	...	...
Tinnevely and Cam-	...	...
bodla	316	12,350
Perslan	...	3,830
American	...	51,506
Egyptlan & African	52	62,735
Central Burma &	...	...
other sorts	51	55
Total	14,325	16,32,212

CITY AND SUBURBS

Local Engagements

TO-DAY

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 2, 1939.
Muslim—Zilhej 6, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 8, 1302.
Sunset—6h 24m.
Sunrise—6h 55m.
Hightide—0-34, 13-21.
Lowtide—6-42, 19-10.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter 17th Apr. 9h. 47m. a.m.
New Moon 25th April 0h. 5m. a.m.
First Quarter 3rd May 4h. 9m. a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee. 2-40 p.m.
American Mission High School. Prize-giving, Byculla. 6-30 p.m.
THURSDAY, Apr 13
B. T. Examination results. University Hall, 2 p.m.
FRIDAY, Apr. 14.
Good Friday. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
SATURDAY, Apr. 15.
Easter. Public holiday. Banks closed.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

CANARESE DRAMA—The members of the Karnataka Natan Sangit Sabha will enact in Cananore "Shree Rama Paduka Patabisheka" at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on Friday, the 14th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the Mogaveera Sports Club.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, POONA.—There will be a general meeting of the subscribers to the King Edward Memorial Hospital Fund at the Hospital building, Poona, on Thursday at 8-30 a.m. under the Presidency of the Collector and President, King Edward Memorial Hospital Committee.

SWADESHI LEAGUE—Under the auspices of the Suburban Branch of the Bombay Swadeshi League a Swadeshi Bazar will be held both at Andheri and Vile Parle during the Easter holidays. The Swadeshi Bazar at Andheri will be held on Friday and Saturday, respectively in the premises of the Andheri High School and that the Vile Parle Bazar will be held on the 16th and 17th inst. at the Tilak Mandir.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretary, Suburban Branch of the Swadeshi League, Juhu Road, Andheri.

STUDENTS HOME AT KHAR.—A hostel for students of all the Colleges of Bombay is going to be started under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Ashram. It is situated at Khar. Each student will be charged Rs. 24 per month for boarding (two meals and tuition) and lodging. Applications should be sent to the President, Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21, before June 1939.

TO HONOUR PROF. V. G. RAO—A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) under the auspices of several local Muslim Educational Institutions at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Rangar Mohalla, Jamatkhana, Abdul Rahman Street, Crawford Market in honour of Prof. V. G. Rao retiring Chairman of Schools Committee. Mr. A. R. Dintimkar will preside.

"BON VOYAGE" TO KADRI.—The 32nd Bombay Scout Group of the Anjuman-Islam High School was at Home last Sunday to one of their Rover's Mr. S. M. Kadri who is proceeding to England for higher study in Engineering.

Presiding over the function Mr. Md. Abbas gave an eloquent tribute to Mr. Kadri for his service to the Crew. Mr. Rane the Group Scout Master wished him "Bon Voyage and God-speed in success on behalf of the Group.

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Kagu Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 12th inst.

DEATH OF ARAB TRAINER

Mr. Faraj-bin-Ameer, the well-known Arab Trainer died at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday after a short illness. "Faraj" who was a popular figure on the Turf trained for Mr. Ahmed and Ebrahim Hazany with great success. Ferry Boat, Anwar, Sheema, and Cardinal were his most notable winners.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Mummy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Zehri Sanp" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Smiling Through" Daily at 6-30 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Easter Holidays at 4 p.m.
WILLINGTON—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Igloo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PAITHAN—"Sign of the Cross" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Hobson's Choice" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Vagabond Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Shaughnau Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 noon—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
Indian Programme—
6-00 p.m.—News available.
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—Educational Hour.
Talk by Vasantrao N. Naik on "What is a student" in Marathi.
Talk by M. T. Vyas, Esq., M.A. on "How will you spend your Holidays" in Gujarati.
7-30 p.m.—Empire Relay.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold Seeds, Wheat, Stock-exchange and other Market prices.
9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
9-10 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m.—Talk by E. J. M. Hudson on "Technocracy Simplified" 2nd Talk.
9-30 p.m.—Empire Relay.
10-45 p.m.—God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Man vs. Microbe—Malaria, a talk.
7-30 p.m.—A pianoforte recital by Cecil Dixon.
7-45 p.m.—Concert by the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Reginald Foort at the organ of the Regal, Kingston-on-Thames.
9-45 p.m.—Dance Music by Gerald and his Orchestra, followed by Al Collins and his Orchestra, from the Savoy Hotel, London.
10-30 p.m.—Vaudeville programme (Gramophone records).

RUNNING & CYCLING RACES AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of Matunga Vyayamshala running and cycling races were held last Sunday evening near King George English School. It was attended by Hindus, Muslims and Parsis in large numbers.

The results of the races are as under:

FIRST RACE—In the first running race boys under 16 took part for 3/4 of a mile, in which Master Sarad Chandre B. N. Maheshwar was the winner.

SECOND RACE—In the second running race for adults for 1 mile running 6 candidates participated. Sits. K. M. Gopalan came first and Sjt. R. S. Venkatesh came second.

THIRD RACE—Third race of five miles for fast cycling excited interest. There were 8 candidates. Sjt. Shanker Kolly came first, and Sjt. Narayan Laxman second.

The winners were garlanded by Sjt. Dharamshi Bhawan, the Vice-President of the Vyayamshala. Winners were taken in a procession to Vyayamshala and were given an ovation.

After the procession a meeting was held in the compound of the Matunga Vyayamshala, when Dr. S. S. Krishnan presided. Sjt. B. N. Maheshwar, President of the Shala congratulated the winners and made a fervent appeal to the residents of Matunga to join this Shala for acquiring physical culture. Fees of the Shala were, he added, one rupee per month and four annas for the students upto High School.

Major Ormby-Gore, First Commissioner of Works, disclosed at the annual dinner of the Institution of Structural Engineers, in London that the girders at the British Museum were no longer safe.

WIFE'S CLAIM FOR DIVORCE

Alleged Adultery And Cruelty By Husband
"NO JURISDICTION"

High Court Awards Judicial Separation And Custody Of Child

The Chief Justice at the High Court heard the matrimonial petition made by Kathleen Emma Parson claiming divorce from her husband Hendrik Parson on the ground of adultery and cruelty.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman appeared for the petitioner and Mr. F. B. Vatcha for the respondent.

The petitioner was married to the respondent in 1924 in Bonin. The latter who was of Dutch nationality came to India for business.

On considering the evidence of the petitioner, his lordship found that the material was not strong enough to support the petitioner's statement that the respondent had acquired a British Indian domicile.

A counsel was therefore instructed to appear for the respondent to argue the point.

NO JURISDICTION.
Giving judgment, his lordship observed he was satisfied that adultery had been proved. But the court had no jurisdiction to grant a divorce unless the parties were both domiciled in British India.

In the present case it appeared that the respondent retained his Dutch nationality, and he had stated in his evidence that he intended to return to Holland after making money in India.

His lordship held that the husband was not domiciled in India, the court had no jurisdiction to grant a divorce, but only judicial separation for which an order was accordingly made. His lordship regretted the result, but it was a matter for legislature.

The custody of child was given to the petitioner, and the respondent was directed to pay her costs.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. KHANDALAWALA

On His Appointment As Ag. C. P. M.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was the recipient of warm congratulations from the Magistrate Police Court Bar on Tuesday morning when he occupied the chair as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Sorab P. Kapadia, and Mr. Philip Godinho, Advocates, referred to the qualities of head and heart of Mr. Khandalawala and said that his past achievements were a sufficient guarantee, that the duties of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate would be carried out to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. W. K. Mankar also joined the previous speakers and said that Mr. Khandalawala would not occupy but would adore the chair.

Mr. Khandalawala referred to the great responsibility of the post of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and urged the members of the Bar co-operate with the court for the early and satisfactory disposal of the work.

POSTAL NOTICE FOR "GOOD FRIDAY"
Friday, (14th April 1939) being a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday", the following will be the latest hour of posting for this week's homeward English Mails at the Bombay General Post Office.

Unregd. correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.
Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Thursday.
Regd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Thursday.
Money orders up to 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Posting at the Town Sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub offices.

DADAR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

St. Michael's Association, Mahim, passed into the semi-finals after defeating the Dadar Hornets last, by two goals to one, in a thrilling and exciting game.

The winners combined well, and exploited the long passing with advantage. Mr. N. Fialho from a short corner netted the equalizer and Mr. Johnnie Fernandes scored the victorious goal after an individual effort.

MANAVADAR'S CONVINCING WIN

Muslim Team To Meet St. Patrick's In Aga Khan Cup-Tie

KIRKEE BEATEN BY 3 GOALS TO 1 IN REPLAY

Manavadar decisively defeated Kirkee United by 3 goals to 1 in the replay on Tuesday, and so enter the Final of the Aga Khan Tournament. The winners showed improvement on Monday's display and had a grip on the game right from the start. Mahomed Hussain, the left back of the Muslims drew first blood off a short corner with a shot which lodged in the top of the net above Bowen's head. Ahamed, their nippy centre forward consolidated the advantage immediately after by scooping the ball over the line from close range.

Manavadar crossed over with a 2 goals lead, but were on the defensive from the bully off. Naidu worked his way into the circle and tested Bostan Khan, who cleared in time. Shahbuddin made a spectacular run on the right wing to score the third goal from a difficult angle.

Kirkee reduced the deficit when Amar broke through on the left and netted with a hard drive. Directly afterwards Naidu had the misfortune to lose another chance of scoring. Bostan Khan rushed out to meet him and diverted the ball for a corner.

Before the final whistle Manavadar defended another short corner, but Amor was penalised for sticks, and the game ended in favour of the Muslim team.

Result:
MANAVADAR 3 goals.
KIRKEE UNITED 1 goal.

The teams were:—
MANAVADAR:
Bostan Khan; Abdul Sattar and M. Hussain; Syed, Masud and Zafar; Shahbuddin, Sultan, Ahamed, Sultan Khan and Amir.

KIRKEE UNITED:
Bowen; Joseph and Petkar; Bhagan, Neermal and Heera Singh; Phillips, Dharma, Tyrrell, Naidu and Amor.

UMPIRES:
Messrs. Nagporewalla and Rodrigues.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.
G. I. P. (Parel) v. Lusitanians.

CHARITY MATCH.
The Lewis Cup Finals will be played on Wednesday, and the proceeds devoted to deserving charities. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament season tickets will not be valid for this match. Prices of admission are First Enclosure Re. 1; Second Enclosure -/8/-; as; North enclosure -/4/-; as.

TWO HINDUS COMMIT SUICIDE

One Drowns Himself And Other Swallows Dose Of Poison

Unemployment for the past one year, is said to be the reason that led one Hiraji Shoudhri, an aged Hindu to commit suicide by drowning himself in a well at Prabhadevi. At the inquest held over the body of the old man, on Monday morning, the jury returned a verdict of death due to asphyxiation due to suicidal drowning.

It transpires from the evidence that the old man, who was living with his family at Prabhadevi, had been unemployed for the past one year. He had been ailing for a long time and that was the reason why he was sent away by his employers.

On Saturday last, everyone in the family went to sleep at 11 and when they got up the next morning they found the old man missing. His son went in search of him and near a well in a grove, he found his father's chappals. Getting suspicious he looked into the well and found his father's body floating. The police were informed and the body was removed to the morgue.

SUICIDAL DOSE OF OPIUM.
Death due to "suicidal dose of opium" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday morning at the inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu.

The police constable, who removed the body to the hospital, giving evidence stated that on Saturday night he noticed a Hindu aged 25 lying unconscious on the pavement at the junction of Reay Road and Matharpakhadi. He removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the Hindu was suffering from opium poisoning. He was admitted into the hospital for treatment, where he died a few hours after.

The dead body was kept in the morgue for two days for tracing the relatives of the deceased. None of them were found and the body was disposed off.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS ON SATURDAY

The annual session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held on the 15th and 16th April in the Islamia College, Dr. Sayyed Ross Masood, Vice Chancellor of the Muslim University, Nawab Safdar Yar Jang Bahadur, Dr. Sayyed Zaffar-ul-Hassan and Professor Sayyed Hadi Hassan of the Aligarh University will grace the session with their presence.

Col. Sheikh Maqbul Hassan Sahib Bahadur Qureshi, President elect of the Conference, will arrive with his staff at Lahore on Friday (14th inst.) by 3-45 p.m. train.

HINDU YOUTH GETS SIX MONTHS' R.I.

Arrested While Selling Bulletins

For selling "Congress Bulletins" at the Matunga Station, Bombay, a Hindu youth was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Tuesday.

Nearly a thousand copies of the "Congress Bulletins" in several languages, found with the accused were produced in the Court as exhibits.

According to the evidence led in the case, the accused was arrested on April 5 while distributing copies of the "Bulletin" to railway passengers. The railway police thereupon arrested him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of selling unauthorised news-sheets and was awarded six months' hard labour.

SEAPLANE CRASHES

Five Persons Killed

PARIS, April 11.
Five persons have been killed in a seaplane crash at the naval air base at Berre.—Reuter.

SPECIAL EASTER HOLIDAY ATTRACTION!

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NEW TURN IN PARSİ GIRL CASE

Review Petition To Full Bench Of High Court: Unprecedented Event During Last 20 Years

An unexpected development has taken place in the Parsi girl's case which was recently decided at the High Court Sessions.

It will be recalled that the accused Jehangir Manekji Gandhi, a Parsi Income-tax Inspector was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Mirza on the charge of attempt to rape on a young Parsi girl, Nargish, aged 18, who is his sister's daughter. On this charge the jury were divided by 7 to 2, and on the minor charge of outraging her modesty, by 3 to 1.

Now, an application has been made to the Advocate General to obtain a certificate that the case is a fit one to be reviewed by a Full Bench of the High Court on the main ground that there was misdirection to the jury by the Judge.

COUNSEL'S AFFIDAVIT.
In support of the application, an affidavit has been made by Mr. Rustam L. N. Wadia, who conducted the defence at the Sessions trial, and who has left for Europe on Monday.

The Advocate General will probably hear the application in the course of this week when

both sides will submit their arguments. If the Advocate General will give the certificate, a petition will then be made to the Chief Justice to have the case reviewed by a Full Bench.

This is the first case in the last 20 years or so, to be taken to the Full Bench after a sessions trial at the High Court.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Mahar Who Murdered His Wife

At the High Court Sessions, Yadu Sadu, a Mahar was sentenced to transportation by Mr. Justice Mirza.

The accused killed his wife on the night of December 14 last. In defence, he pleaded grave and sudden provocation on seeing his wife in a compromising position with another man. The jury, unanimously found him guilty of murder, but recommended him for mercy, on account of his having received sudden provocation by his wife's misconduct.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1933

IMPORTANT AND UNIMPORTANT

We stated on Monday that we were quite prepared for declarations, either direct or indirect, from official sources discrediting the version of portions of a letter purporting to have been addressed by Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy, in which he expressed his unceasing readiness for co-operation and in so many words, appealed to the Government for a great gesture that would heal the wounds of the last two years. And the answer given by the Home Member to Mr. B. Das in the Assembly on Tuesday does not altogether surprise us. What is surprising is that, if the Government were ready with the kind of expansive denial that Sir Harry Haig read out in the Assembly they should have delayed so long in communicating it to the public.

CURIOUS DELAY

The statement in "The Chronicle" was published on Saturday morning and must have been in the hands of Government in a few hours. If it was "purely imaginary"—a description which we do not for a moment accept—one could have supposed that the Government would have issued a prompt denial on their own initiative without waiting for a demand for information in the Legislature. But they not only waited for a question to be tabled but even then delayed answering until Tuesday, thus giving another 24 hours for a publication of such a grave character, the authenticity of which they now deny, to impress itself on the public mind. According to our Delhi correspondent, who is always cautious and reliable, this delay was due to the necessity for consultation with Bombay. But if the matter was merely one of denial of a publication, which Sir Harry Haig would have the public believe is entirely spurious, it strikes one as curious that consultation with anyone or delay of any kind should have been found necessary.

SIR H. HAIG'S DENIAL

The Home Member in his answer began by saying that he would deal with the whole article in the "Chronicle" and not summaries published in other papers. Nobody could have expected him to do otherwise. He then stated that it was not true that "it had been decided to ask Mahatma Gandhi to give the Viceroy a statement containing his views on the present situation and the proposals emerging from the Third Round Table Conference which were now embodied in the White Paper" or

that "The Bombay Chronicle" was able to reveal to the public material portions of the statement which Mahatma Gandhi in conformity with this request addressed to the Viceroy, and he added that "neither the Viceroy nor the Government of India asked Mahatma Gandhi to give his views on the present situation or on the proposals which emerged from the Third Round Table Conference or on the White Paper nor did Mahatma Gandhi on his own initiative address any such statement to the Viceroy or Government."

NOT OF IMPORTANCE

We must accept that denial as it stands. But we do not understand the meaning of the remark with which Sir Harry Haig concluded, that "as a whole the basis of the question is imaginary," which necessarily leaves us with the suspicion that some part of it is not. For ourselves, it is only necessary to say that we have published what we have published in good faith, believing in its reliability as a whole. As regards that part of the statement in "The Chronicle" in which an account was given of the events which were believed to have led up to the writing of a letter by Mahatma Gandhi, this was merely a summary of what had been matters of common report for nearly a month past. We certainly never supposed that such a letter was written by Mahatma Gandhi on his own initiative, and assuming that any statement of his views was at all prepared by him with the knowledge that it would be considered by Government—it would not be of very great importance whether it was asked for by the Viceroy or the Government of India or not.

OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE

Before anything was published by "The Chronicle" it was generally believed that a statement of some sort by Mahatma Gandhi had been considered by Government and had effected the consideration of the question of release. The Home Member's statement in this respect does not remove the impression or dispose of the suggestion that the Government did have under their consideration some statement appropriate to the situation from Mahatma Gandhi. And, as we have said before, the material issue is whether the Government have been made aware that Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his unceasing readiness for honourable co-operation, his willingness, if the circumstances were favourable, to induce his friends to suspend strife and consider the workability of Provincial Constitutions and his desire for a gesture of peace from the Government. Those are the supremely important questions we should like to have categorically answered without reservation and if the answer to them could be obtained we should have no regret at being sacrificed on the floor of the Assembly.

An Inexplicable Appointment

Very quietly and without even the formality of an official announcement the Third Presidency Magistrate has been promoted over the head of his senior to the acting Chief Presidency Magistrature and on Tuesday took his seat, as such on the Bench. We have already expressed our views on this appointment before it was made and we see no reason to modify or qualify them in any way. The course which the Government have taken in this matter is to our mind and on the face of it commendable from any point of view, and extremely deleterious to the promotion and maintenance of efficiency in the public service.

THE LOGICAL CLIMAX

The Second Presidency Magistrate, to whom the appointment should have gone by seniority, and we would say also, by right, has behind him twenty years of service on the Bench, and, if after all this time, he is not fit to act as Chief, he is not fit to be on the Bench at all. That should be the logical climax, if the Government were right in passing him over, and the deduction on which they should act. But they do not and cannot proceed to that climax. The course they have taken remains, therefore, without justification and its aspect becomes the more sinister when we remember that this is not the first time they have persisted in ignoring the claims of the officer who by seniority and experience and the accepted rules and routine of Public Service

Editorial Continued

ought to have been made Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. EXPLANATION NEEDED.

The public, in the circumstances, are entitled to ask for an explanation of this inexplicable departure from healthy practice, which, incidentally, it should be mentioned, has given rise to considerable communal feeling. It is not to be found in pre-eminent superior qualities of Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, whose friends have found excuses for his promotion in the claim that he gained administrative experience as a subordinate official of the High Court. Something more than that is required of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and we hope that it will be found in him during the next six months. His career as a junior magistrate, however, has not been marked by any of those exceptional qualities which should mark a man for an expected promotion. His decisions have been too often reversed by the High Court and we do not know of anything in his record on the Bench to justify his uplift. We shall watch his administration of justice during the next six months with interest and a sincere hope that he will be worthy of his good fortune. We observe that on taking his seat on Tuesday, the new Acting Chief pleaded for the co-operation of the Bar for the speedy disposal of the cases. It is gratifying to have this plea from a Magistrate whose unnecessary occupation of time with irrelevant evidence has been the subject of comment by the High Court and it enables us to regard the future with greater confidence.

WELCOME LEGISLATION

The Income Tax Amendment Bill, for the purpose of taxing foreign incomes, now before the Assembly is to be welcomed. There can be no two opinions on the measure. It ought to have been brought in long ago. One of the objects served by the Bill will be to prevent the flight of Indian capital to foreign countries. That is a tendency which must be prevented at all costs, particularly at a time when India requires all the capital she can spare for her growing industries. For want of sufficient capital, Indian industries are languishing and the country is suffering. The result is that foreign capitalists and this country a fruitful field for their enterprise. It is because foreign capital is invested in India, that Sir Samuel Hoare and his friends of the Churchill group are demanding more and more safeguards for their investments. We believe there is enough money available in this country to finance her industrial enterprises, without borrowing a single pie from abroad.

NOT BOTH WAYS

No doubt there are some merchants who have legitimate trade relations with foreign countries, or who have gone abroad and are carrying on their commerce there. But these people will not have to pay more than their countrymen in India are now doing, and they cannot have both ways. Gaye Prasad Singh rightly said, it is a habit with capitalists in India to send their capital abroad for investment. That is a tendency not peculiar to Indian capitalists, for in that way men with money all the world over link their interests together and stand by each other.

BENEFICIAL TO INDIA

We do not expect the European commercial community to look with favour on any Bill which inflicts an additional burden on their capital but the result of the Bill will be very beneficial to India. A great deal of Indian capital now abroad may return to our shores again and thus directly give an impetus to her industries which are awaiting not only funds, but enterprise, for their exploitation. As the Finance Minister stated, the Bill has been before the country for a long time, and the principle underlying it was approved by the All-India Income Tax of 1921. Sir George Schuster has promised to appoint a Committee to go into real grievances and to set them right wherever possible. We are glad, however, that the Finance Minister is not going to yield to its importunities whenever it might be inclined to give undue protection to capitalists. There is not much sense in the complaint made by some of the Assembly members that such important legislation should not have been brought in at the far end of the session. They must remember that membership of a legislature is a whole-time job and those who are unable to devote their time and energy to that work should make room for those who can.

BOMBAY'S SANITARY SHORT-COMINGS

(BY AN OBSERVER)

Barbers' shops exist in great numbers in Bombay and there is evidently no supervision over them. Yet, there ought to be, as it is well-known that serious diseases of the scalp and face, such as ringworm of the scalp and other parasitic infections can be caused by dirty razors, brushes, towels, and combs, etc. A disease known as "syphilis barbae," an incurable disease, can be caused by these.

Any skin specialist will tell you that this disease is very prevalent in Bombay and the source of infection can be traced to these dirty shops. BAKERS AND EATING HOUSES. Many bakers in Bombay are antiquated people, who handle and dispose of their products in a manner not now seen in other modern cities. It is a fortunate thing that most people who consume loaves do not see how these are manufactured and how they are carried about. People often come across foreign matter in their bread and this ought to set them thinking. Hair, rat dirt, cockroaches, pieces of rag and so forth are often mixed with flour; when such are found, one has no remedy except the changing of a dirty baker for another.

Considering that one-third of the population of Bombay depend upon eating-houses for

Barbers, Beggars & Disabled Horses

their meals one would expect the most stringent supervision over them. The filthiness of many of them is proverbial, while the majority make use of the foot-paths to accommodate their customers. These eating-houses have the bad habit of disposing of the refuse of their shops in drains till they overflow and spill about causing a most offensive and disgusting nuisance.

HACK VICTORIES AND DISABLED HORSES

The presence of a large number of horse-drawn vehicles in the City of Bombay, amidst motor traffic, is a cause of astonishment to many a visitor. No one, of course, expects that hack victorias should disappear all of a sudden from the roads. One, however, expects their number to diminish, instead of which, it is increasing, to judge by the large number one now sees on the roads.

Their presence amidst fast-moving motor vehicles is a danger. They make the driving of a car in Bombay a more dangerous and difficult business than in any other city in the world. The Bombay public is certainly very patient to tolerate this.

On account of them it is still not possible to keep the roads and streets as clean as they should be. The constant dropping of mud and dirt is a nuisance. (Continued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

NON-BRAHMIN'S ANXIETY

The Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, which is more a clique than a party, is naturally concerned about its prospects in the new reformed Council.

It has accordingly adopted and published a manifesto giving itself a somewhat non-communal character. It claims to stand for the working classes, for manhood suffrage and for mass education and, in the social sphere, for the abolition of caste and of all vested privileges.

These are laudable objects, but their attainment will rather be hindered than promoted by communal parties.

By constantly judging every question from the caste point of view and asking for special consideration for non-Brahmins, the Party will only accentuate caste differences.

WHY COMMUNAL PARTIES?

The Madras Non-Brahmin Party, which is stronger than the Bombay one, and which has been less subservient to Government, has had somewhat bitter experience of emphasising caste differences needlessly.

Many of its members, therefore, are now anxious to admit to its fold Brahmins accepting the party principles and programmes.

We do not know, if the Bombay non-Brahmins feel likewise. But even if they do, there is no reason why there should be any communal parties at all in the Legislature.

Far from safeguarding the interests of the minority communities, they represent, these parties often tend to strain the good-will of the other communities towards their own.

TO SETTLE LABOUR DISPUTES.

We do not know why the Government of India have been delaying action on the recommendations of the Labour Commission for devising some kind of machinery for deciding Labour disputes in India.

There is a tendency for these disputes to increase, either owing to the attitude of the Capitalists, or to the growing consciousness among the workers of their natural rights, which have been withheld from them.

Why cannot the Indian Government appoint a judicial tribunal, whose decisions will be mandatory? The workers are not asking to be pampered. They want fair treatment and fair wages, and these simple questions can easily be decided by any judicial tribunal.

How long are the Government going to cerebrate? The loss to the country owing to preventable Labour disputes is great, and is likely to be greater still in the future.

DHRANGADHRA PEOPLE'S FLIGHT

It appears from a representation made to the Viceroy by the Dhrangadhra State Praja Kya Mah Mandal that the condition of

the people in the State is very pitiable.

The gist of the representation is that, the trade and industries of the State are ruined, and the peasants are fleeing from the State in hundreds.

More than this, it is stated that, the salaries and pensions of State servants have been in arrears for many months, in some cases for two years, and that, the State itself is so heavily indebted that, "it is not able to pay even the interest on loans taken from other States."

Such allegations, made by a responsible body, suggest, there is serious maladministration in the State.

We cannot endorse the people's suggestion for the appointment of a European Officer by the Viceroy to overhaul the administration.

We hope that the State authorities themselves will take the people into confidence and make a joint effort to set things right, before a crisis overtakes them.

SILVER VERSUS GOLD

The resolution of the General Committee of the Federation of Manchester Cotton Spinners urging that international action should be taken to increase the price of silver in relation to gold for years.

There are two schools of economists in India, in America and many other countries, where the battle between the yellow and white metal has been going for years.

But now that gold has been safely put into the ground again, in one shape or another, silver may come into its own. The other day a prominent economist millowner of Bombay wrote a letter to a local paper pleading that poor countries should have the cheaper metal for their own standard.

The battle will perhaps be revived again with all the force at the command of the experts. It is a question which will have to be considered anyway.

WILL AUSTRALIA BREAK UP?

According to news from Australia, the feeling among the inhabitants of Western Australia is strongly in favour of secession from the Commonwealth, which is composed of six original States.

It is a loosely knit Commonwealth, and tendencies to break away into separate units have come to the surface during the last few years. Only last year we saw the spectacle of New South Wales repudiating its debt, and the Commonwealth Government stepping into the breach and taking charge of the Treasury.

Now it is the turn of Western Australia, which has a population of about three-and-a-half lakh only, for a total area of 975,920 square miles. The dog-in-the-manger policy followed by the Commonwealth has been mainly responsible for its misfortunes.

It wants to have the luxury of a White Australia, and is, perhaps, prepared to pay the necessary price for it.

READERS' VIEWS

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—I have to thank you for publishing in your valued columns to-day a letter under the caption "Shareholders' Rights" in which I said that all who have at heart the interest of Swadeshi should endorse the demand of the Directors of the Central Bank that a shareholder may be removed on a vote of 75 per cent of the number of shareholders.

At the same time allow me to say that the Bank should be very chary of exercising this right. The war powers of the President of the United States are very extraordinary. During the American Civil War when the existence of the Republic was in jeopardy, President Lincoln, one of the greatest and noblest men as John Bright described Lincoln, saw wisely, justly and mercifully exercised a virtual dictatorship that no one had the slightest complaint against it. Even the rebels were convinced that Mr. Lincoln would be just and merciful to them.

The Central Bank authorities should always keep in mind that it is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong and happier to be cheated, sometimes then not to trust. It is to be hoped that they will be given the power that they want.

If, however, later experience shows that they are abusing the power vested in them to silence honest and just criticism of the Bank's administration, the power could then be revoked.

To satisfy both the parties, may I suggest that this power may be given to the Bank for a period of say, five years, and may be renewed or withheld just as experience shows its necessity and proper usefulness or otherwise.—Yours, etc., S. M.

THE LATE JAM SAHIB

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—In your report of the condolence meeting for the late Mahatma Jamsaheb convened by Sheth Lajli Naranji and others there is a misrepresentation of my speech. Therein I am reported to have stated that now we are disillusioned about Jamsaheb's autocracy and that he had been sympathetic towards us and so on.

Sir let me emphatically say that it is all misunderstood. I and my friends were never under any illusion and so there can be no question about our being disillusioned. The fact is that I referred to his autocracy and said that people would have made the late Jamsaheb their dictator for his great abilities if he had taken them into confidence to achieve their economic advancement. I also referred to his sympathetic heart. A friend had told me that the late Jamsaheb could hardly bear the sight of any one weeping in his presence. In that connection I quoted a well-known verse of "Bhavbhuti" which says that the hearts of extraordinary persons are harder than adamant and softer than flowers.

Sir, this would make it quite clear that the tribute I paid to the memory of the late Jamsaheb referred to the tenderness of his heart as an extraordinary man. I had not touched the subject of his treatment of us or his sympathy towards our aims.—Yours, etc., AMRITLAL G. MEHTA.

Bombay, April 10.

NARMADASHANKAR MEMORIAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—Kavi Narmadashankar Lalshankar was born on the 24th of August 1833. He was the first of modern Gujarati poets, and the founder of its prose. In spirit and technique he was the pioneer of the literary renaissance of Gujarat. He was one of our earliest leaders of Modern thought; a student who inhabited the spirit of the West at the Elphinstone Institute, one who reconquered the spirit of ancient India by his "Dharma Vichar," a reformer, a patriot, a voice which first articulated in Gujarat, the spirit of sacrifice and defiance in modern times.

For a hundred years, his countrymen have failed to raise an adequate memorial to him. The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad has now decided to celebrate his centenary this year and to raise a memorial fund.

May I appeal to all Gujaratis wherever they may be, to respond to this appeal and help the Parishad in raising this memorial? His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, with his characteristic generosity has already responded to the appeal by a donation of Rs. 1,000. Funds may be forwarded to

PRESS VIEWS

The Olive Branch

To test the truth of its apprehensions that the release of Gandhi and other political prisoners would be followed by a renewal of civil disobedience the Government of India some time back requested Gandhi to make a statement giving his views on the R. T. C. proposals.

The "material portions" of the letter which Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy in reply to this request are now published. They point once more to the grove in which the dove of peace is lying hushed. They show that it lies in the power of the Government more than ever before to end the bitter strife that is at present raging in the land.

Gandhi has revealed himself once again as to what he essentially is—a man of peace. His desire for peace, not inconsistent with honour is transparent in every word of the published portions of the letter. There has been a lot of talk about goodwill. Here is the thing—clear as daylight. Can the Government rise to the occasion and have the courage and wisdom to grasp the proffered hand of friendship?—Mussalman.

Govt. Must Respond

Gandhi in his statement to the Viceroy says he is not at present in a position to say whether the White Paper scheme is workable or not and cannot persuade the Congress to support it. But he broadly hints that he is prepared to induce the Congress to suspend civil disobedience if peaceful conditions are restored by Government for a consideration of those proposals in a cooler atmosphere.

After this statement on the part of the Congress leader, it will amount to cruel persecution if he and his followers are detained any longer in the prisons. Not even a moderate leader could be as reasonable. If Government fails to rise to the height of the occasion, it will find itself placed in the wrong box by the Mahatma and himself in the right with all civilised opinion. We hope Lord Willingdon will not commit again another blunder but will display courage and statesmanship.—Sind Observer.

Gandhi's Peace Gesture

For some time past Mr. Gandhi has confined his activities to the field of social reform and exercised his mind on the subject of untouchability and temple entry. He has left politics alone and India is feeling all the better for it.

Mr. Gandhi appears to have anticipated matters by allowing a statement of his opinion to be published in the press before it reached the Viceroy, to whom it is nominally addressed. This expression of opinion, like other recent pronouncements of Mr. Gandhi, is mainly negative in character and lends itself to more than one interpretation. What he chiefly concentrates upon is the need for gestures of the type of which we have had sufficient. His present appeal for a gesture is likely to go unheeded. If he were released to-morrow, he would be of no assistance whatever to those who are attempting to see the new reforms through. Moreover his release would undo the good that has been done by the adoption of a firm policy.—C. & M. Gazette.

Watch Japan

It is recognised that no country in the world has during the last three decades made strides in industrial development as Japan has done. And now Japan is proving a menace to several countries. Along with the imposition of a reasonably high protective wall for two years as proposed in the Bill, the Government of India would do well to depute a trade mission to Japan to study her methods of organisation and production in textile and other industries and submit a report. The private trade associations also might take a leaf out of the Japanese business book and post their "trade watchmen" in Japan to know all that is happening in the market. Otherwise, we are afraid that even after two years of further protection the Indian industries facing Japanese competition will come out again like Oliver Twist and ask for yet more.—Roy's Weekly.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, the president or to me at the Committee's Office, 26, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

LILA MUNSHI, Vice-President, Narmada Centenary Committee, Giribla, Panchgani, Apr. 10.

SCRAP INDIA COUNCIL

White Hall Control Must Go

BOMBAY LEADERS' ATTACK ON WHITE PAPER 'Special Responsibilities' Highly Reactionary

If the proposals of the White Paper are unfortunately enacted without any material alterations in conformity with the wishes of progressive Indian opinion, the ranks of those who believe in constitutionalism which have been already thinned will be further attenuated and the present widespread discontent and disaffection will be immeasurably intensified.

CONCEIVED IN SPIRIT OF MISTRUST.

In the above words, several prominent leaders of Bombay condemn the White Paper proposals as being "conceived in a spirit of mistrust and based on an unwarranted assumption of lack of capacity and sense of responsibility on the part of those who will work the future constitution."

SIGNATORIES

The signatories to the Statement are: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, L. R. Tairsee, M. C. Chagla, R. R. Bakhale, Govindlal S. Motilal, A. D. Shroff, P. N. Shende, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sir Chumilal V. Mehta, Mathuradas Vussonji, Manu Subedar, R. P. Masani, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, D. G. Dalvi, B. N. Gokhale and R. K. Tatinis.

The following is the full text of the statement: "A correct appreciation of the constitutional proposals contained in the White Paper can only be made in the light of the avowed object with which the Round Table Conferences were held. It is well known that the purpose for which the British Government solicited the support and continued co-operation of Indian delegates at the three Round Table Conferences was to establish Responsible Government in India, subject to certain reservations and safeguards, demonstrably in the interests of India and subsisting for a transitional period, so that India might become after a short period as was reasonably possible, a full-fledged Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The pronouncements of Lord Irwin, the present Viceroy and of responsible British statesmen kept this objective ever present in the minds of the Indian people during the last three years."

WHAT PREMIER SAID THEN. It may be recalled in this connection that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in London in 1928 referring to India, foreshadowed the birth of a new Dominion during the short space he then declared of even a few months. Events which led to the boycott of the Simon Commission and the subsequent decision of His Majesty's Government to invite Indian representatives to meet, on a footing of equality, British representatives at a Round Table Conference, and the actual proceedings of the three Round Table Conferences have also made another thing abundantly clear. It has been recognized that the proposed constitution must be such as would satisfy, in a large measure, the political aspirations of the Indian people so as to enable them to settle down and direct their energies to constructive work for the moral and material advancement of the country. The signatories are compelled to record their opinion that the proposals embodied in the White Paper, if they are examined from the point of view of these essentials, grievously fall short of the national demands, while in certain respects, they are of so retrograde a character as to indefinitely postpone the attainment of free freedom by the country.

"DOMINION" SCRUPULOUSLY AVOIDED. The White Paper scrupulously avoids the use of the expression "Dominion" and "Dominion Status." The opening para of the White Paper refers to Responsible Government being qualified by limitations "during a period of transition," but there is not a single proposal intended to define the length of this transitional stage at the end of which the country can reasonably hope to attain full Dominionhood. Indian opinion can never reconcile itself to a constitution which does not provide for its automatic expansion without a periodical reference to Parliament. Responsibility on the part of the future Federal Legislature would be itself facilitated, if there were an assurance that these adjustments were capable of termination at the end of a reasonably short and specified period.

STATES AND FEDERATION.

Indian public opinion had unequivocally declared itself against changes in the constitution of the Provinces unless they were followed by the simultaneous introduction and operation of responsibility at the centre either on a federal basis, if that was possible, or in British India alone if Federation failed to materialise for any reason. After even more than three months since the close of the last Round Table Conference, Government do not seem to be in a position to assure that a sufficient number of States will enter the Federation. The attitude of the States as shown in the reported proceedings of the meeting of the Chamber of Princes does not make the situation in any way hopeful.

RESERVE BANK.

The White Paper has laid down another condition precedent to the creation of the Federation viz. the establishment of a Reserve Bank, a condition that was introduced for the first time at the third Round Table Conference. This pre-requisite is hardly fair in view of the frank admission which the White Paper makes that the conditions necessary for the successful establishment and operation of such a Bank depending as they do on world economic conditions, are not altogether within the control of Government. Nor, in the opinion of the Indian public, is the financial policy of the Indian Government conducive to the early establishment of such a Bank. Nor is this all. The new constitution itself stands in jeopardy of being held in abeyance for an indefinite period if, in the opinion of Government, "financial, economic or political conditions, were such as to render it impracticable to start the new Federal and Provincial Governments on a stable basis."

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

It is a matter for regret that the White Paper should contemplate the enactment of transitory provisions enabling the new Provincial Governments to be brought into being in advance of the changes at the centre, provisions which have never been the subject of discussion at any of the sessions of Round Table Conference. In view of this formidable list of conditions precedent and the contemplated enactment of transitory provisions, it will be difficult for Indian opinion to feel convinced by the assurance that Federation will not be left as a mere contingency of the future.

NO INDIANISATION.

Beyond stating that the Departments of Defence, External Affairs and Ecclesiastical Administration will be entrusted to the Governor-General personally, and in these matters he will be responsible to His Majesty's Government and Parliament, the White Paper does not contemplate any provisions which assure India of their ultimate transfer to popular control. The suggestion that the Army Member should be appointed from amongst the elected members of the Federal Legislature has not found favour with Government, while the proposal that, even during the stage of transition, the military budget should be prepared by joint consultations between the responsible Federal Ministers and the Army Department has not been totally acceptable.

THE PROPOSALS EMBODIED IN THE WHITE PAPER DO NOT COMPREHEND CONFERING ON THE FUTURE CENTRAL INDIAN LEGISLATURE ADEQUATE POWERS TO SPEED UP THE PROCESS OF ARMY INDIANISATION, TO REDUCE THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE COUNTRY WITH A VIEW TO ITS EVENTUAL ABOLITION, TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL THE POLICY REGARDING THE MILITARY TRAINING OF INDIANS, TO THROW OPEN ALL ARMS OF THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE COUNTRY TO ALL INDIAN NATIONALS IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS, CREED OR COMMUNITY, SO THAT COM-

plete nationalization of the defence machinery of the country (including the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces) within a reasonably short period might be achieved, and appreciably to reduce the present burden of military expenditure, which is out of all proportion to the revenues and resources of the country.

SHADOWY RESPONSIBILITY.

The proposals regarding finance will undoubtedly render central responsibility shadowy, the limitations devised in this connection being of such a character as inevitably to prove a fruitful source of constant friction. As the bulk of central revenues will constitute a consolidated fund not capable of being touched by the future Federal Government, there will be very little scope left for the cabinet and the legislature to initiate measures for the moral and material development of the country. The previous sanction of the Governor-General to the introduction of any bill dealing with exchange currency and coinage and his power to interfere in the budgetary and borrowing proposals of the Government, the existing requirement of the authentication by the Governor-General of the budget after it has been adopted by the legislature, his subordination to the Secretary of State in these as in all other matters, and the proposal to appoint a Financial Adviser, whose salary will be fixed by the Governor-General and will not be subject to the vote of the legislature, are all calculated to negative financial responsibility.

THE PROPOSALS REGARDING THE BUILDING UP OF SEPARATE STERLING FUNDS TO SECURE THE PRESENT FAMILY PENSION FUNDS ARE LIKELY TO CREATE IN THE INITIAL YEARS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION A FURTHER HINDERANCE BY CURTAILING THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF GOVERNMENT AND INDICATE DIS-TRUST IN THE GOOD FAITH OF THE MINISTERS AND THE LEGISLATURES IN DISCHARGING THE LEGITIMATE OBLIGATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The statutory provisions regarding commercial discrimination are likely to impair the powers of the Indian Legislatures, Central as well as Provincial, to promote key industries and basic trades and to protect them against un-healthy competition from non-Indian concerns. They will further make possible interference on the part of the Governor-General and the Governors with the day-to-day administration by the Ministers. It is difficult to express any definite opinion about the contemplated statutory Railway Board as no details are given in the White Paper with regard to its constitution or the functions it will be called upon to discharge beyond the vague statement that it will be directed to administer the Railways in India on business principles and without political interference. But the signatories are decidedly of opinion that in any event it should be made clear that the proposed body would not impinge on the power and right of the Indian Legislature to promote the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of the country by a proper regulation of the rates and the stores purchase policy in the interests of India, and to control the conditions of employment of labour on the Railways with a view to their amelioration.

"HIGHLY REACTIONARY."

The "Special Responsibilities" and the discretionary powers of the Viceroy, which confer on him very wide financial, administrative and legislative powers, have been condemned by Indian public opinion as highly reactionary and unnecessary. It is to be noted that the power of reserving an ordinance is now expressly provided for, and what is still more novel is the provision whereby the Governor-General has been empowered to promulgate an Ordinance for the good government of British India or any part thereof, when the Federal Legislature is not in session.

NO VOTE FOR INDIANS.

Lord Reading said that ever since late Lord Birkenhead, it had been said that the matter should be considered by the Joint Select Committee. Viscount Hailsham said that whenever the Committee required a draftsman, they would receive every assistance. Replying to Marquess of Salisbury, he said Indians would not vote in the Select Committee, because it would be contrary to Parliamentary doctrine for anybody to vote in the Select Committee except members.

WITH REGARD TO OTHER QUESTIONS OF CONSULTATION, ETC., THESE WERE MATTERS WHICH THE COMMITTEE WOULD HAVE TO DECIDE THEMSELVES.

GOVERNMENT DID NOT WISH TO IMPOSE ON THE COMMITTEE A GREATER AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE OR COLLABORATION FROM INDIA THAN IT DESIRED OR TO DO ANYTHING TO HAMPER DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THEY HAD NO DESIRE TO COMPEL THE COMMITTEE TO DO ANYTHING, BUT ONLY CONSIDERED THESE MATTERS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT STATEMENTS THAT HAD BEEN MADE IN ORDER NOT TO DISAPPOINT EXPECTATIONS OR HAMPER ITS OWN LABOURS FOR A PROPER SOLUTION.

DISCUSSION THEN ENDED.—REUTER.

SILVER RULES STRONG

Sterling Securities Down

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

Gilt-edged securities ruled easy on Tuesday on the London Stock Exchange. 3-12 per cent Indian sterling loan declined by 10 shillings to 186.

Sterling cross-rate was quiet at 3.41-58.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points. There was a better feeling in the market and market closed at a rise of 8 points.

New York cotton prices were quoted at 8 points higher at the time of the Liverpool close.

The London silver market ruled very strong. There was heavy American and speculative buying. China was selling.

Spot silver prices advanced by 1/16 penny to 17-15 1/2 pence while forward also advanced 1/16 penny to 18 pence.

In the local silver market, there was improved buying at night and quotations were as under:—

Silver Ready	Rs. 56 4 0
Chaitra delivery	Rs. 56 6 0
Vaishak	Rs. 56 9 0
Gold Ready	Rs. 30 0 8
Chaitra delivery	Rs. 30 0 0
Vaishak	Rs. 29 14 3

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 11

Previous closing 3.41 11/16

To-day's closing 3.41 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 11

Previous closing 3.41 5/8

To-day's opening 3.41 7/16

To-day's closing 3.41 5/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Small Buildings, Hornby Road, NEW YORK COTTON MARKET, MAY DELIVERY.

New York, April 11

Previous closing 6.53

To-day's opening rate 6.60

Difference plus 07

To-day's closing 6.64

Difference plus 11

Broach expectation A/M Rs. 178-8

J/A Rs. 187-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY DELIVERY.

Liverpool, April 11

Previous closing 5.08

To-day's opening 5.10

Difference plus 02

To-day's closing 5.16

Difference plus 08

LORDS APPROVE JT. COMMITTEE MOTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Camera," Government would give it serious consideration.

Lord Reading asked why Government should tell them what to do on the Committee.

Marquess of Salisbury replied that "was because, they would command a large majority."

READING OBJECTS.

Lord Reading disagreed and said he would object to sit in the Committee, if he were to be told beforehand by Government that he must agree to certain plans.

NO VOTE FOR INDIANS.

Lord Reading said that ever since late Lord Birkenhead, it had been said that the matter should be considered by the Joint Select Committee.

Viscount Hailsham said that whenever the Committee required a draftsman, they would receive every assistance.

Replying to Marquess of Salisbury, he said Indians would not vote in the Select Committee, because it would be contrary to Parliamentary doctrine for anybody to vote in the Select Committee except members.

With regard to other questions of consultation, etc., these were matters which the Committee would have to decide themselves.

Government did not wish to impose on the Committee a greater amount of assistance or collaboration from India than it desired or to do anything to hamper deliberations of the Committee.

They had no desire to compel the Committee to do anything, but only considered these matters, taking into account statements that had been made in order not to disappoint expectations or hamper its own labours for a proper solution.

Discussion then ended.—REUTER.

COMMUNAL UNITY

More Important Than C. D. Movement, Says Khilafat President

KARACHI, Apr. 11.

"The whole scheme as foreshadowed in the White Paper requires material modification to satisfy the national aspirations. Let us hope the proposals will be improved to an appreciable degree by the Joint Select Committee. In the meantime we must do our duty. The settlement of Indian minorities question is hundred times more important than continuance of civil disobedience," said Shaik Abdul Majid President of the Central Khilafat Committee in an interview with the Associated Press.

An united demand that may be put forward to British Government after an amicable settlement of Communal Problem will be capable of exercising more real pressure upon British people than pressure of Civil Disobedience. This movement must be stopped. Hindu Muslim and Sikh unity must be established immediately.

In this connection Shaik Majid intends to leave for Bombay towards the end of April when Maulana Shaikatullah would arrive there.—A. P.

LADY HOUSTON WARNS CLYDESDALE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 11.

Lady Houston has cabled to Lord Clydesdale: "Good spirit of the mountain has been kind to you and brought you success. Be content; don't tempt evil spirit of mountain and bring disaster. Intuition tells me to warn you that there is danger if you linger."

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR FOR ROME

(Special Cable.)

VIENNA, April 11.

Additional interest in the Italo-German conversations at Rome is lent by the journey of the Austrian Chancellor Mr. Dollfuss which is officially stated to be for the purpose of reaching a Concordat with the Vatican and for the discussion of economic questions with the Italian Government but newspapers attach an uncommon importance to the visit, particularly as Major Babst is also at Rome.

Major Babst is alleged to be trying to get an agreement between Heimwehr and the Austrian Nazis.

PICKETING AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Apr. 11.

This evening, four male volunteers with five ladies were arrested for picketing the sale of foreign cloth in some shops. Ladies include Miss Mrudula Ben (daughter of Seth Ambalal Bhabha), who after release from jail was ordered to stay in Belgaum.—A. P.

KRISHNAMACHARYA AND JT. COMMITTEE

Represents Orthodox Hindu Interests

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Apr. 11.

Mr. Dewan Bahadur Krishnamacharya, leader of the Centre Party of the Assembly has, according to lobby reports been sounded in connection with the forthcoming London Conference.

It is stated that D. B. Krishnamacharya has sent wires to various religious heads asking them whether they undertook to see to his "purification" on return from his trip overseas. He is expecting reply from them shortly.

It is understood, his deputation would be in connection with the Hindu orthodox and landowning interests and while he will not be nominated to join the Select Committee assessors he will probably be invited to join one of the deputations for Railway Board or Reserve Bank conference and that he would be expected to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the orthodox Hindu interests who recently represented their case against reforms through a deputation which awaited on the Viceroy.

PLAGUE FATALITIES IN POONA

POONA, Apr. 11.

Plague is slightly on the increase in Poona. While during the last nine days in March there were seven attacks and four deaths, the first nine days of April claimed twelve attacks and eleven deaths. The City Health authorities are taking active steps to counteract its further spread.—A. P.

Indian Lady Author's Play At Opera House

Well-Staged And Well-Acted Story Like Modern Life Impresses Audience

A typical Indian home torn by the conflict of ideals—this is the theme of "The Amulet", a play written by Mrs. Kshama Row, which was successfully staged last evening at the Royal Opera House. There was a fairly good attendance though the excellence of the performance and the cause of charity—it is for the Anti-Touchability funds—deserved a better response from the public. It will be repeated tonight at 9-30 p.m. The audience were obviously impressed by the play and the acting.

Except Miss Leela Row, the well-known tennis champion, who makes her stage-debut, all the players are members of Mr. Grant Anderson's Indian National Theatre company. The play has been produced by Mr. Anderson—a fact which explains its smooth progress from beginning to end. All the action takes place in a single drawing room—a model of simplicity and artistic taste.

In a performance distinguished by uniformly good acting, it is invidious to mention names, but the work of Miss Row deserves to be specially noted, especially as she is a new-comer to the stage. She has the exacting role of the wife who feels like a fish out of water in a home dominated by old-fashioned ideas, and who finds her only solace in the mysterious music of the snake-charmer. She bears the burden of the plot with remarkable restraint and dignity, rising to the heights of pathos, almost tragic in its intensity, in some of the dramatic moments.

Her perfect diction and well-modulated pronunciation enhanced the charm of her performance. The smooth current of the wife's life is disturbed by the advent of

an old friend, Manu Atal, (capably played by Mr. Anderson), a sculptor with whom she had a romance before her marriage. Their meeting rekindles her old affection for her—a situation which makes her lot all the more miserable in an unsympathetic home.

She strenuously contends against the overpowering passion of her artist-friend who proposes to her to elope with him to "a life of liberty, art and love". Her love of her children and the inborn nobility of an Indian wife save her from such a reckless course. And then the tragic climax comes—a watery grave, apparently by accident, which puts an end to the torture of her soul.

It is a late least expected account of the amulet—the gift of a "sanyasi"—which she constantly wears as a protector against all evils, as she fondly believes.

Sunilini Devi maintained her reputation for dramatic gifts. She did full justice to her role of the old-fashioned sister-in-law of the unfortunate wife—domineering, unsympathetic, and with a horror for the "modern, educated, emancipated women." She portrayed her character with just the right touch of callousness and extravagance of sneering gestures, comic to a degree. Miss Joycelina, an old favourite of Anderson's company, gave a performance full of charm and vitality as Nalini, the "modern" young wife separated from her old-fashioned husband—a District Judge. Mubarak and Achmet Saaleem handled two other important parts—the husband too successful in his business to attend to his wife's interests, and Dr. Raja, a friend of the family.

KOLHAPUR RACES

Acceptances For Wednesday's Meeting

KOLHAPUR, March 11.

The following are the acceptances for the fifth day of the Kolhapur Spring Meeting to be held on Wednesday. First Race starts at 3-45 p.m.

FLYING PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs

Howth 9-6; Roi De Montagne 9-4; Timbuctoo 9-0; Va Vite 8-11

Little Rock 8-11; Fight Fair 8-1; Lothair 7-4.

SHRI AKKA SAHEB MAHARAJA CUP—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Regard 9-0; Shekib 9-0; Zozan 8-12; Bhawani Prasad 8-10; Tara 8-8; Mascot 8-8; White Cross 8-5; Masrah 8-3; Jalai 8-0; Adroom 8-0; Kudi 7-13; Faraj Pasha 7-10; Sayabo 7-0.

W. I. T. C. PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Capitol 9-4; Wurud Pasha 9-0; Faeza II 8-12; Birbal 8-8; Young Chayna 8-4; Razakhan 7-13; Firsan 7-12; Manek's Hope 7-10; Sakran 7-5; Mujall 6-12.

W. I. T. C. PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Munsoor 9-7; Khazza 8-9; O'Brien 8-5; Elaine 8-0; Al Sedouk 7-12; Gold Bar 7-11; Ghailan 7-9; Marwan 7-9; Al Fateh 7-4; Jarra 6-12.

SHANAWAZ PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Firsan 9-0; Sanjar 8-4; Yawooz 8-3; Taj Najiyah 8-0; Mujall 7-12; Happy Boy 7-7; Gauri Kumar 7-4; Bhanood 7-4.

S. S. AKKA SAHEB MAHARAJA CUP—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.

Rosewater 10-12; Saloon 9-7; Shivprasad 7-3.

NEW SOVIET CHARGES

Against Metropolitan Vickers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Apr. 11.

New charges have been brought by the Soviet, but this time against the Metropolitan Vickers as a company.

Charges take the form of a sensational article in the heavy Industries Magazine "Technica" alleging most serious charges against the Company.

The British Embassy immediately informed Mr. Monkhouse of the new charges.

Interviewed later by Reuter, Mr. Monkhouse declared that article was a gross distortion of facts, but since it was the firm and not individuals who were attacked the whole nature of the case had changed. It is unlikely however that the substance of the article will appear at much length in the trial.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK AMY'S RECORD

Two More Long-Distance Flights Started

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 11.

Two more long-distance flights started to-day.

In addition to Robiano, who left Aleppo on the evening of 8th April for Jask and Jean Batten who left Athens at 3-40 a.m. for Aleppo, both en-route to Australia, British airman Captain Lancaster left Lympne at 5-35 a.m. in an attempt to break Amy-Mollison's record flight to Cape Town. German airman Hans Bertram who was held up at Sourabaya last December during his attempt to fly from Australia to England left Sourabaya at 3 a.m. in an attempt to reach Berlin on 16th April. He called at Batavia and took off again for Alor Star in Federated Malay States.

IMPERIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

LONDON, April 11.

The Imperial Committee on Economic consultation and co-operation which was arranged at the Ottawa Conference held a final meeting and signed report to-day. The report will now be submitted to Empire Governments who will confer on question of its publication.—REUTER.

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ANTI-DUMPING BILL INTRODUCED

Govt. Take Steps To Denounce Indo-Japanese Trade Convention

NEW DELHI, April 11.
The Assembly resumed discussion of Income-Tax (Foreign Income) Amendment Bill to-day.

Mr. Jog moved an amendment that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted to the Select Committee with respect to clause 2 (b) thereof and amendment made by it.

Mr. Biswas pointed out that it was not the whole Bill but only Clause Two which was sought to be recommitted to the Select Committee and urged that no case had been made out in support of the proposal.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir supporting Mr. Jog said that interests affected by a particular clause were not represented in the House and there was no harm in a little delay which might improve the Bill or at least enable the House to elicit opinions which were not vocal in the Assembly.

Mr. Muzumdar said that as the Bill perpetuated discrimination between European and Indian Residents it required careful scrutiny.

"STOP STERLING LOAN"
Dr. Ziauddin held that India should stop sterling loan before they were justified in putting the proposed restriction. He would tax pensions too. The Bill meant that they should tax Indians but not Foreigners; that was not fair. On the other hand investment of private money by Indians abroad was adding to their credit in foreign countries. He would even give such investors a bounty to encourage practice of investing abroad.

END OF SOUND FINANCE.
Sir G. Schuster replying to the debate said that the day when the suggestion of Dr. Ziauddin to give bounties to foreign investors would be accepted that would be the end of sound finance. The motion before the House was substantially the same on which the Assembly after careful deliberation pronounced verdict yesterday and it was nothing short of insult to the House to bring that motion again.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.
The amendment of Mr. Jog was rejected and the House allowed consideration of the Bill without division.

Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil moved for deletion of sub-clause (b) of Clause Two and said that the sub-clause would lead to double taxation and create confusion inasmuch as it would be difficult to distinguish between capital and income. He suggested that the Finance Member should explore other avenues to find money and levy taxes on incomes not so far taxed.

LEADS TO DOUBLE TAXATION?
Sir Cowasji Jehangir in a vigorous speech supported the amendment and said that yesterday there was complaint that all were tired and added "Now it is twelve, I hope there is right sense not

only on this side of the House but also right sense on the Government side.

The speaker said that at present incomes earned through securities abroad were not taxed at all, while incomes earned on business and other investments abroad were not taxed if brought into country after three years. The effect of the amendment was to put both business and security investment on the same footing being liable to income tax if brought within three years.

The speaker maintained that as people by investing abroad received only half per cent extra, that itself was no inducement but the inducement was besides getting better interest they got more safely conducted business abroad. In case of business profits they would be subjected to double tax on incomes taxed in countries where they earned.

TAX PENSIONS.
Sir G. Schuster had given no idea, not even to guess how much he would get out of this taxation. On the other hand, why did not he tax the most certain source of revenue by taxing pensions of British Officers retired in England. Pensions earned in India were taxed. Why not those sent abroad?

Mr. Chinoy:—Are they not taxed in England?
Sir G. Schuster:—Certainly.

Sir Cowasji:—There is no reason why India should be deprived of her fair share.

EUROPEANS WARNED.
The speaker said that last year Sir G. Schuster admitted that his Bill discriminated between European and Indian. This year direct discrimination was removed but indirect discrimination was kept through subtle method. An Indian who sent money abroad must always get it back and pay tax thereon, while a European who took it abroad kept it there and used it on retirement paid tax neither here nor there. That was terrible discrimination and he warned the European group and that their change of attitude this year on the present Bill might react on their claim with regard to commercial discrimination under which they wished to be treated as permanent residents of India and wished protection against discrimination not only in law but in effect. He also reminded them that they were overlooking the interest of numerous young British officers in the Army who supplemented their salary in India by private incomes from England which would now be taxed.

"TWISTING GOUR'S TAIL"
The speaker did not remember what happened in Bombay Income Tax Committee, but even if he favoured such taxation then he now changed his mind as he had grown wiser. He claimed that Sir G. Schuster should have made a better case than merely twisting the tail of Sir Harisling Gour.

The chief amendment against the Income Tax (Foreign Investment Taxation) Bill was defeated by 61 votes to 20 thereby ensuring easy passage for the Bill in the Assembly.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Bill would tax Indian investors in sterling loan, notwithstanding the recommendation of the White Paper.

Sir George Schuster intervening, pointed out that the Bill did not tax income securing from sterling loans, but only if that income was brought into India.

PENALISING INDIANS.
Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that it was again a case of discrimination, for British holders of loan would not be taxed, and Indians bringing their income from that source in India would be penalised. Much of the present difficulty about safeguards was due to the fact that ster-

ling securities were held by non-Indians but the Bill resulting in the reduction of income from sterling loans, would hamper Indians in investing in that scrip. In conclusion the speaker asserted that the Bill would penalise Indians, trading with foreign countries.

SCHUSTER'S REPLY.

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate agreed with Sir Cowasji Jehangir that the members should vote with eyes open. There, however, was one solid fact, namely that if the amendment was accepted, they would be playing into the hands of wealthy people, who could allow their money to be locked up abroad for more than three years.

"IRRELEVANT."
The Finance Member regretted that Sir Cowasji Jehangir should have imported question of discrimination into his speech. It was wholly irrelevant and was calculated to create prejudice and ill-feeling.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Sir George Schuster continuing said that Sir Cowasji Jehangir has created a confusion by arguing the case of individuals only. The act was that law would apply more to investments of companies whether British or Indian, which invested capital abroad. As regards a European, who sent his money abroad, he did after paying income-tax in India. Thus discrimination was not based on nationality or racial consideration at all.

The amendment was put before the House, and division was challenged. The amendment was defeated by 61 against 20.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

Sir Joseph Bore moved consideration of the anti-Dumping Bill and said that the Bill was not actuated by any feelings of ill-will or unfriendliness towards any country, but was a purely defensive measure to prevent Indian industries from being submerged by possible rising tide of Foreign invasion rendered by certain conditions. He said he had already received representations from various industries showing the effect of uneconomic competition. The duration of the Bill was two years. The Bill was hastily conceived and conferred wide powers but he assured the House that the Powers would be carefully and discriminatingly used. This was a stop-gap measure and would enable Government to review world conditions and bring forward later a more complete and scientific and less general measure.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.
Sir Joseph Bore said that the policy of discriminating protection remained unmodified, but numerous small industries which had grown under revenue tariff and most of which did not fulfil the requirements of protective policy and were being hard hit by uneconomic competition, should be saved. He further mentioned that the term "Special conditions" had not been defined. It might mean depreciated currency, but this aspect was not the only condition, nor even the most important and it would be unwise to limit the definition of special conditions. The real purpose was, as far as possible, to neutralise the effect of special conditions prevailing in a foreign country which enabled them to compete with Indian industries on wholly uneconomic basis (Hear, Hear).

NOTIFICATION.
Sir Joseph Bore drew special attention to Clause which requires every notification imposing a higher duty being placed before the Legislature for approval. Such provision was necessary, as Government would take action rapidly in order to meet an emergency. If Government had not brought this measure earlier in the session, it was because they had hoped that the operation of natural economic factors would enable Indian Industries to meet foreign competition which had been made possible by depreciated currency.

So far as Japan was concerned, the difficulty was not only of depreciated but of depreciating currency. Though there had been undoubtedly a steady increase in the cost of living, it had not been reflected in import prices of commodities from that country. The imposition of a duty under the Bill would be inconsistent with the most favoured nation treatment (Clause of the Trade Convention of 1905). That treaty contained a Clause by which India could denounce it by giving six months notice. "We have taken steps to denounce this treaty." (Hear, hear.)

Concluding Sir Joseph Bore repeated the assurance that Government were not actuated by any feeling of ill-will or enmity against any country.

Mr. B. Das endorsed Sir Joseph Bore's declaration of policy of discriminating protection.

Mr. S. C. Mitra welcomed the measure, but thought it was too drastic.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said he did not like the customs policy of the Government. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow which it is hoped will be the last sitting of the session.—A. P.



A scene from "Smilin' Through" with Norma Shearer and Fredric March showing at Capitol from to-night.

BOMBAY'S SANITARY SHORT COMINGS

(Continued from page 6.)

ping of excrement and the drying of the same on the roads vitiates the air and causes those respiratory troubles for which Bombay is notorious. On account of them, it is still necessary to tolerate the presence of large insanitary stables in the heart of the city, such as one can see on Belassia Road, Ripon Road and Morland Road.

The most objectionable part of this business is the working of lame horses at night, so as to escape the vigilance of the S.P.C.A. On account of them it is not yet profitable to introduce a cheap bus and taxi service in Bombay. What advantage is there in the toleration of their presence here? Would it not be a relief to see the disappearance of half-dead horses dragging along old-fashioned vehicles in a modern city? Does consideration for certain vested interests prevent the introduction of cheap buses and cheaper taxis?

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.
Of all the nuisances, the beggar nuisance is the most intolerable. It has now attained a great proportion, doubtless due to the stupidity of certain sections of public who believe that to give alms to these parasites is a meritorious act.

Bombay swarms with them. They are also the boldest and most shameless of the begging fraternity here. Many of them have some infirmities to justify their profession. A blind Mohammedan beggar, for instance, is a happy man in a city like Bombay. He is well provided and certainly does not go about starving. He gets plenty of food from eating-house keepers and other people and he earns a lot of pice by the time he goes home, very late at night. He is on the road from early morning and seldom wastes his time. He earns enough to keep a family and two or three "mavalls". His constant whining and loud and persistent appeals irritate one beyond measure.

ARE WE HELPLESS?
Are we helpless that we cannot rid the City of them? See their number in the vicinity of Crawford Market. There, not only Mohammedan mendicants, but Hindu, Christian and others pester the public in a manner that often exasperates one. Ladies, who visit the Market, are generally their victims. One feels helpless in their midst. No appeal to the authorities has the slightest effect.

See them also near tram stands. There they are in the way of traffic and no policeman will ever chase them away. There are many lepers among them. Many of them can be seen along the arcades even in the Fort. They mix freely with the people though they are the bearers of dangerous diseases. Do our City Fathers bother about all the shortcomings we have mentioned, especially this pressing beggar question? Yet,

ANOTHER NORMA SHEARER TRIUMPH

Fredric March And Leslie Howard Score In Memorable Film

"Smilin' Through", the famous Jable Cowl stage play which Hollywood's feminine stars have long been yearning to bring to the talking screen comes to the Capitol Theatre for Easter and opens to-day with Norma Shearer in the starring role.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which produced this hauntingly beautiful drama has boasted that it would reveal the finest array of acting talent the screen yet has seen. It is no idle boast. The combination of Norma Shearer with Fredric March, Leslie Howard, O. P. Heggie and Ralph Forbes represents as brilliant an assemblage of artists as could be wished for. Add to this the sparkle which Sidney Franklin brings as a director, and the effort to attain the "perfectly acted" picture comes close to realization.

Norma Shearer in this picture turns away from the sophistication of her past roles. In her dual characters of Moonyeen and Kathleen she attains an ethereal charm as the one and touches new dramatic heights as the other. In going back to pure romance she brings freshness, and the mellow tenderness that arises from the revisiting of memorable places. It is the Norma Shearer of old in a refreshed mood, and the result is delightful.

Fredric March also has two roles. In both he is the sutor for Norma's hand. His is a finely sensitive characterization, and he proves again that he is one of the screen's most versatile actors. Leslie Howard, too, carries a dramatic burden. He retains the same character throughout the story, and makes a transition from youth to old age. In this he gains new laurels, as do O. P. Heggie, Ralph Forbes, Geryl Mercer, David Torrence, Margaret Seddon and Forrester Harvey.

"Smilin' Through" is the sentimental story of a man who, unable to forget a tragedy which happened fifty years earlier in his life, seeks to gain vengeance by thwarting the son of the man who destroyed his happiness. In each instance Norma Shearer is the girl involved. Those who want to see an excellent film should not miss this one.

they come to us for votes. Many of them at the Corporation appear to be more concerned with frivolous and silly questions, such as whether the Mayor should serve wine at his annual dinner party or whether the head 'Chaprasai' should have a change in his uniform.

No wonder, Bombay is backward though it boasts to be the 'Urps Prima in India'—Why not call it the City of Mendicants?

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHORT SEA TRIPS DURING EASTER HOLIDAYS

The steamers of the B. S. N. Co. Ltd., which are so widely known on the West Coast of India, provide excellent opportunity for holiday makers and others, who desire a change from their daily surroundings and relaxation from every day work.

The scenery along the West Coast where the profusion of the vegetation and the rugged aspect of the country vie with beautiful sunsets and charming moonlight effects has been highly spoken of by every one that has visited the Coast.

The Coast is also historic being studded with landmarks of Dutch, Portuguese, Maharatta and Angre history and a trip down the Coast is an education in itself.

For full particulars as to timings, etc., please apply to

B. S. N. Co., Ltd., 100, Frere Road, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 20750. KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

SCRAP INDIA COUNCIL

(Continued from page 7.)

by the wide powers analogous to those of the Governor-General, conferred on the Governors relating to their special responsibilities. The power given to the Governor-General to interfere in the administration of law and order in the provinces, and the special responsibility conferred upon the Governors with regard to peace and tranquility and the internal administration and discipline of the Police will render the position of the minister in charge of that department extremely difficult.

The powers of the Governor with regard to budgetary provisions are much wider than he enjoys at present. There is absolutely no reason to endow the Governors with the power of promulgating Ordinances and to renew their provisions for a further period of six months for the discharge of their special responsibilities. The power to enact Special Acts and the novel power of promulgating Ordinances for the good government of the provinces or any part thereof, at any time when the legislature is not in session, with the advice of their Ministers. The proposed composition of the provincial Legislative Councils will not facilitate the formation of non-communal parties, so essential for the proper functioning of representative institutions, while the proposal to establish Second Chambers, with high property qualifications for their franchise, in certain provinces is likely to create deadlocks and engender class conflict. Provinces like Bombay and Bengal will also be considerably handicapped by the proposed allocation regarding income-tax and by the discretion given to the Governor-General for the first ten years, to retain in aid of the federal revenues, moneys which must otherwise be assigned to the provinces, if in his opinion the financial stability of the Federation requires such a step to be taken.

SERVICES UNDER WHITEHALL.
While it is recognised that the salaries and pensions of the present incumbents in the Public Services should be reasonably safeguarded, Indian opinion would not be satisfied unless the recruitment and conditions of employment of the future entrants to the Public Services and the complete control of the public servants, present and future, are vested in the new Federal and Provincial Governments. The recommendations of the Services Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference have been completely ignored on this point.

The proposals of the White Paper to vest the future recruitment and control of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police in the hands of the Secretary of State and to retain unaltered the present ratio of British to Indian recruitment, pending a statutory inquiry into the whole question five years after the commencement of the present constitution can never be accepted by the Indian people.

The signatories are convinced that the continued control of the Services by the Secretary of State cannot but result in a certain amount of hostility towards the Services in the minds of the legislatures and the public, and will not be conducive to the maintenance of discipline and must necessarily impair ministerial responsibility. The continuance of the existing rule-making powers of the Secretary of State regarding the Services, and the power given to him to nominate members to the Federal Public Services Commission are highly reactionary and designed to protect the undue privileges of the Services.

CIVILIANS AS JUDGES?
It is proposed to abrogate the existing reservation in favour of Civilians and Barristers regarding the constitution of the Bench of the Provincial High Courts, a proposal apparently intended to favour the Pleaders and the members of the subordinate judiciary. But that makes it possible for Government to appoint Civilians as judges to the extent of even more than the one-third. The proposal is evidently also intended to throw open the permanent Chief Justiceship of a High Court to a civilian judge, a proposal which has been consistently condemned all over India by Indians as well as Europeans. In fact Indian public opinion can never rest content until the members of the Indian Civil Service are definitely debarred from holding any judicial post in the country. The signatories wish to emphasise that the Indian public is strongly of opinion that in future no member of the permanent Civil Services should be appointed as a Governor of any province.

ORDINANCES V. AUTONOMY.
The proposed autonomy for the Provinces will be greatly impaired

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The signatories are of opinion that the entire scheme, as embodied in the White Paper, the salient features of which have been examined above, is conceived in a spirit of mistrust and based on an unwarranted assumption of lack of capacity and sense of responsibility on the part of those who will work the future constitution. If the proposals of the White Paper are unfortunately enacted without any material alterations in conformity with the wishes of progressive Indian opinion, the ranks of those who believe in methods of constitutionalism, which have been already thin, will be further attenuated, and the present widespread discontent and disaffection will be immeasurably intensified.

ARGENTINE RAILS FIRM
Kaffirs Up.

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Apr. 11.
On the stock exchange yesterday the Argentine Railways were very firm on the prospect of the New Trade Agreement.

Kaffirs continued the prominent upward movement. Copper and tin shares were otherwise featureless.

Metals opened with renewed firmness, especially tin, on the talk of further reduction in the output.

Other commodities were quiet. Silver was firmer mainly owing to renewed American buying. Wall Street opened firm.



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Worcestershire

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Improves curries, stews, fish and meat and aids digestion.

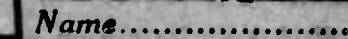
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THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PLEASURE TRIPS IN THE HARBOUR

PROGRAMME FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS

SATURDAY, 15th April.—S. L. "LAKSHMI" will leave Gateway of India for Pirwari (Bombay's Beautiful Lido) at 3-30 p.m. returning at 9 p.m. Fare to Uran and back Re. 1. Bus fare to Pirwari and back 8 As. Children under 12 half rates. COME AND BATHE WITHIN SIGHT OF GATEWAY OF INDIA.

SUNDAY, 16th April.—Harbour Cruises as usual 5, 6-15 and 7-30 p.m. MONDAY, 17th April.—Harbour Cruise leaving Gateway of India at 6 p.m. returning at 7-30 p.m. Fare Re. 1/- per person. Children under 12 half rates.

BAND, BAR, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

SAFE MILK

SAFE in all seasons, no matter how hot the weather SAFE wherever you get it, because it never varies. SAFE because it has all its vitamins but is free from harmful germs. SAFE because it is sealed securely from dust and dirt and danger. Use only MILKMAID MILK for every household purpose.

MILKMAID MILK

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND



"The flowers anew returning seasons bring
But Beauty faded has no second spring"
Ambrose Philips.

WHY LET YOUR BEAUTY FADE?

Even when the first fresh bloom of youth has passed a nightly massage with Oatine Cream will bring back freshness and vitality to the complexion, smooth out the growing wrinkles, cleanse the pores and restore to the skin its lost lustre and elasticity.

OATINE CREAM is the natural food of the skin, its use tones up the tired tissues and promotes healthy circulation. Its application every night repairs the ravages of time and exertion. It acts while you sleep.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream may be used instead of powder. It withstands the effects of rain, sun, wind or dust, and keeps the skin fresh, smooth and healthy under all circumstances and conditions.

THE OATINE CO., Parsi Bazar St., BOMBAY.

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SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

REPAYMENT TO BANK OF FRANCE

17½ Million Dollars By Reichstag As Rediscount Credit

BERLIN, April 10.

In conformity with the policy laid down by Herr Schacht, the Reichsbank has repaid seventeen and a half million dollars to the Bank of France, being France's share of 70 millions still out-

standing out of 100 million dollars rediscount credit advanced in July 1931 to the Reichsbank equally by the Bank of England, the Bank of France and Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank for International Settlements.—Reuter.

SILVER PRICE TO BE RESTORED?

Anglo-American Parleys At Washington

No Indian Representative To Economic Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, April 11. Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, indicated that restoration of the price of silver would be among the subjects to be taken up in the forthcoming conference, and added that the silver question was now figuring in the Anglo-American conversations carried on through Sir Ronald Lindsay. Conversations will continue, next week, regardless of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's coming visit.

Mr. Hull emphasized that nothing resembling a decision had been made so far.

Responding to a question he said that there had been no discussion of inviting any representative from India itself to partake in the conversations.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET SENSATION

Huge Deficit Of 4285 Million Francs

PARIS, April 10.

A deficit of 4,285 million francs in the 1933 budget confronts the Chamber when it debates the Financial Bill to-day. The Sinking Fund, however, accounts for 3,500 million francs, the Government's original programme covering 1,640 million francs deficit by savings and the new taxation.

The Finance Commission halved this figure and the present Government has reduced French indebtedness by 117 million sterling.—Reuter.

80 WORKMEN "DOWN TOOLS"

Deadlock In Manchester Mill

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Eighty workmen of the Manchester Mill of the E. D. Sassoon group struck work on Tuesday morning refusing to work on the four-loom system, which the management have recently introduced. The mill however worked as usual.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN PUNJAB & FRONTIER

Extensive Thunderstorm In Peninsula And C. P.

POONA, April 11.

The Western Disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir. It has caused fairly widespread rain there and in the Punjab Hills and North West Frontier Province with light showers in North Baluchistan, plains of the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Extensive thunderstorm rain has fallen in the Peninsula and Central Provinces with locally heavy rain in Malabar. A low pressure area has appeared this morning over the United Provinces. Both day and night temperatures have been below the normal in the Punjab and interior of the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North-West Frontier Province. East Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore and Malabar and local in the Punjab Hills and Kashmir, while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and near Punjab Hills and thunderstorm rain will extend in United Provinces and Northeast India within thirty-six hours. Widespread thunderstorm rain will continue in the Peninsula and Central Provinces and extend in East Central India. Heavy rainfall warning.—Moderate to heavy thunderstorm rain will continue in Malabar and Kanara during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

BIGGEST SUGAR FACTORY

To Be Floated In Bihar Under Influential Board Of Directors

PATNA, April 10.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, a prominent industrialist when interviewed by the Associated Press representative on the prospects of the White Sugar Industry in Bihar and Orissa and particularly with reference to Rohas Sugar Limited Dinapore said, "Bihar is pre-eminently an agricultural Province. Its entire capital is locked in land. The Landholders of Bihar have had their mind steeped in their Zemindari and have taken no interest in the trade industry and other pursuits."

HOME OF SUGARCANE Capital lies stagnant in Banks and earns only a very poor interest. It is a happy reassuring sign of the times that the capitalists of Behar have awakened and changed their outlook. They have now decided to divert their capital to the development of industry. In these days of uncertainty sugar manufacture is the only industry which promises a sure and steady profit, thanks to the protective tariff of the Government. South Behar is the home of Sugar Cane but there was no sugar mill worth the name there. So far the South Behar Sugar Mills floated with the blessings of Late Lamented Sir Ali Imam. The Chairman of Board of Directors is Mr. Syed Hasan Imam and amongst its others Directors is the Behar Ratna, Babu Rajendra Prasad. One of the partners of its Managing Agency is Babu Nirmal Kumar Jain a well-known Zemindar of Shahabad.

ENCOURAGED BY SUCCESS They have placed order for 850 instead of 500 tons plant. And its Shares of Rs. 10 are now at a premium of Rs. 1 to 1¼. Encouraged by success the enterprise promoters decided to start another factory to be called Rohas Sugar Ltd. After careful scrutiny Dehri on Sone selected as a best site. The natural advantages of this place are manifold, it enjoys unique transport facilities by rivers, Canals, Grand Trunk Road and two of the largest Railways systems of India E. I. R. and B. N. Rly.

There is an abundant crop of the best sugar cane all round the place. The new factory which will be the biggest in India has been styled as The Rohas Sugar Ltd. The order for 10000/12000 tons plant was placed by the managing agents before the Company was floated. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, which includes illustrious personalities like Sir Sultan Ahmad, Ex-Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa and other distinguished Business Heads from all over India, is the great commercial magnate Sir R. N. Mokerjee, Governor, Imperial Bank, Calcutta and Proprietor Martin and Co. and Burn and Co. whose reputation as an industrialist stretches far and wide in India and abroad.—A. P.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

Huddersfield Lose To Featherston

LONDON, April 10.

Under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day Featherston beat Huddersfield by 10 points to 6.—Reuter.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

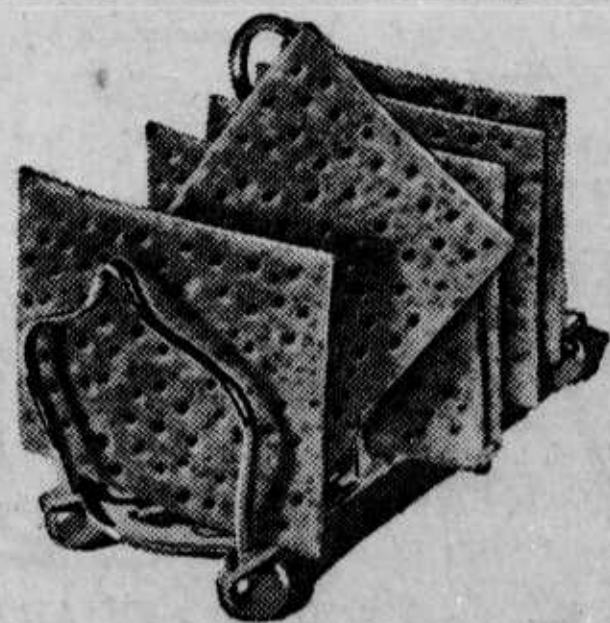
Northampton Defeat Cardiff

LONDON, April 10.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.) Northampton 2, Cardiff 0. NORTHERN SECTION. Transmere 3, Mansfield 0. SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division.)

Regd. correspondence for United Kingdom on with a late fee of annas 4 on Saturday. 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday. Queen's Park, Hamilton 1. Celtic 2, Clyde 1.—Reuter's Special.



PEEK FREAN'S

Vita-Weat

100% Whole Wheat
THE BRITISH CRISP-BREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT, and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health.

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ARE YOU IN PAIN?

HEADACHE — NEURALGIA — LUMBAGO — GOUT?

If so, never take ASPIRIN preparations. They are dangerous particularly if your heart can't stand them. Take the safest, the quickest and the surest

Dr. FAIVRE'S CACHETS

FOR PAINS OF WHATEVER ORIGIN

Have a box or tube always ready at home

Available at all good Chemists or from P. O. Box 4013, Bombay

INDIAN CIVILIAN COMITS SUICIDE

Feared He Would Lose His Job

"Suicide while of unsound mind" was the verdict returned at the inquest held on Hugh Russell Clancy, 14, of Wood Ride, Haywards Heath, who was found sitting in his car in the garage with wounds in the throat, in mail week.

Clancy, it was stated, was a civilian employed in military service in India.

He had suffered from influenza and loss of sleep, and imagined he might lose his job, though there was no foundation for that.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

Administration Report Shows Decrease In Acreage And Fall In Revenue

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Irrigation Administration Report for Sind for the year 1930-31 shows that the Indus rose during the year but fell earlier than usual, with the result that deficiency of water supply was felt in some canals. The high rise of the river in July and August 1930 caused floods, with consequent destruction of kharif crops, cattle, house and other property, especially in the Sukkur, Larkhana and Nawabshah districts.

The area irrigated by the existing works during the year was 3,247,305 acres, a decrease of 114,854 acres from the figure for the previous year. This is exclusive of 465,581 acres of "dubari" or twice-cropped land.

The large fall in revenue also was due to (i) the decrease in the area under cultivation, (ii) ordinary but heavy remissions of land revenue granted during the year on account of deficiency of water, floods and breaches, and (iii) the special remissions granted on account of the abnormal fall in prices of agricultural produce.

The capital invested in the existing works for which capital accounts are kept, up to the end of the year under review, was Rs. 4,87,33,591, made up of Productive Rs. 2,07,54,520 and Unproductive Rs. 2,80,79,071.

The net consolidated assessment per acre on Government land in the Indus Right Bank Circle was Rs. 2.56 against Rs. 3.29 of the previous year. In the Indus Left Bank Circle it was Rs. 2.20 against Rs. 2.07 of the previous year.

McAVOY CROWNED CHAMPION

LONDON, April 11.

At Manchester, yesterday, Jock McAvoy of Rochdale won the British Middleweight Championship defeating on points the holder, Len Harvey of London in a fifteen round bout.—Reuter.

THE TRUTH

ABOUT HAIR-GROWTH

The superiority of KAILAS over all other hair and brain tonics lies in the fact that it acts on the principle of youthful hair comes only from a healthy scalp.

After convalescence, over-excitation or nerve strain, when the brain is tired, out of sorts, when the hair shows signs of falling and fading in colour, KAILAS will invigorate the brain cells, strengthen the muscles and supplies the hair roots with vital oils necessary to keep the hair healthy and lustrous.

KAILAS is a remarkable Brain Tonic with the medicinal properties of some rare Himalayan Herbs, such as "Brahmi" which combination with each other are made doubly effective in KAILAS.

It exerts a similar revitalising influence on the skin—cleanses the clogged pores, soothes and cools the tired and warm skin. It is therefore largely used in body massage. Make it a habit to use KAILAS daily for your hair, and occasionally for body massage.

GUARANTEED FREE

from white-oil, spirit or any other harmful ingredients.

Agents & Stockists Wanted Apply for terms to Manufacturers

DHARAMSEY & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Commisariat Bldg., Hornby Rd., Bombay. Phone 23125 Tel. Ad.—Charm.

Kailas

HAIR, BRAIN AND SKIN TONIC



Sole Distributors:—SORABJI HORMUSJI & CO., Mangaldas Road, Stockists in Bombay:—ARVIND SWADESHI STORES, Krishna Galli, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi; Kemp & Co., all branches; The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Cruickshank Rd., Phillis & Co., Mayo Rd.; The Colaba Parsee Stores, Kettredge Rd., Colaba; Manu Stores, Gunbow St., Fort; C. Patel & Co., Girgaum Road; T. W. Wagh & Co., Charni Rd.; R. Chimanlal & Co., Princess St.; Dick Joice & Co., Gowalla Tank; Byculla Store & Bakery, Byculla; Abid & Co., Opp. G. I. P. Rly. Works, Parel; Yazdani & Co. Dadar; Petry & Co. Grant Rd.; Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Rd.; Harding & Co., Charni Road Junction, etc.

Ahmedabad Stockists:—The Western India Trading Corporation, Railwaypura P. O. Ahmedabad.

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A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

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NEW REDUCED
without profit RATES.
Rs. 5/7 a month
(that is Rs. 1.305 only in
20 years) will secure
Rs. 2,000/-
on death of a man now
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Managing Agents, MARTIN & CO.,
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IN YOUR FUTURE?

If so send your date of Birth for
your **EXTENSIVE LIFE READING**
which gives clear correct, simple
Astrological delineations of your



Birth Sign
Fuling plan
character
finance invest-
ment
lotteries
legacies
marriage
vocation
friends
travel
health

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11 TAILORS
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82, MIDLAND ST. CALCUTTA.

"PATRONISE SWADESHI"

All-India Sanatanists In
Conference

Urge Government To Start
Industries And End
Unemployment

HARDWAR, April 10.
"Reform the temples, establish
Sanskrit and Hindi schools in
every village, introduce compul-
sory education among the Sana-
tanists and start Akharas to
propagate Sanatana Dharma in
foreign countries" said Mr. Salbir
Singh presiding over the All-In-
dia Sanatan Dharma Youth Con-
ference at which a number of
resolutions were passed.

One of the resolutions urged
the Government to start indus-
tries and end unemployment
which was responsible for many
of the recent suicides.
Another condemned Sir Hari
Singh Gour's Divorce Bill while
the third exhorted the audience
to patronize Swadeshi.—A.P.

FATHER AND SON KILLED

Retired Military Officers In
Pitched Battle

LAHORE, April 11.
The Selum Correspondent of
the "Tribune" reports that on the
evening of the 8th instant two
parties of retired military officers
engaged themselves in a pitched
battle in which firearms and
Chavvis were freely used.

Two persons (father and son)
from one party were killed on the
spot while one from the other
party was seriously injured.
Eight others were wounded.
The police who rushed to the
spot restored order.—A.P.

BAIL REFUSED TO BURMA EX-M. L. C.

Charge Of Murdering
Pongyi

MANDALAY, April 11.
The Magistrate to-day rejected
the bail application of Mr. Bau,
ex-M.L.C. and ex-President of
the Mandalay Municipality who
is now being prosecuted on
charge of murdering Pongyi, on
the night of March 3, remarking
that the evidence hitherto record-
ed led him to believe that the
accused had committed non-
bailable offence.

The police to-day sent in two
more cases against the same ac-
cused on charge of attempt to
murder two other Pongyis on the
same night.—A.P.

ENGINEERS FOR RAILWAY SERVICE

Government Decide Not To
Recruit This Year

NEW DELHI, April 11.
A notification says that Gov-
ernment of India have decided
that no examination should be
held during the Financial year
1933-34 for recruitment to the In-
dian Railway Service of engi-
neers and Transportation (traf-
fic) and commercial department
of the superior revenue establish-
ment of State Railways.

They have also decided not to
make any selection of candidates
for appointment as special class
apprentices in mechanical engi-
neering and transportation engi-
neering departments of superior
revenue establishment of State
Railways or for training as ap-
prentice in ordnance factories
during financial year 1933-34.—
A.P.

HENNESSY DIES NATURAL DEATH

French Not Taking Further
Steps

(Special Cable.)
AIX EN PROENCE, April 10.
Doctors are satisfied that Hen-
nessy died a natural death.
The French authorities are not
taking further steps.

CITY FATHERS COME TO BLOWS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 10.
Free fight ensued between the
members of Ramtek Municipality
on the question of appointment of
Naka at Mohoril post carrying a
salary of Rs. 15. From words
members came to blows.
Peace was restored only when
the spectators intervened.

COALITION GOVERNMENT.
Government was hitherto based
on coalition of the Centre Party
and Catholic German National-
ists, though recently these have
been in a minority in the Volk-
stag.

MAHARASHTRA MERCHANTS DEMAND JAIL DELIVERY

Urge Upon Government To Grant New Legislature
Adequate Powers For Protection Of Indian
Trade And Industry

BOMBAY, Apr. 10.
The 6th annual session of the
Maharashtra Merchants' Confer-
ence was held at Dhulla on Sa-
turday and Sunday last. All the
commercial and industrial in-
terests in Maharashtra were rep-
resented, and prominent amongst
those who attended were: Seth
Walchand Hirachand, Messrs.
M. L. Dhanukar, R. B. Pophale
and Pratapsingh.

Among others the following res-
olutions were passed.

"RELEASE GANDHI".
That the conference deplored
the Government's attitude to-
wards the release of Mahatma
Gandhi and other political pris-
oners and expressed a hope of an
early change of policy from Gov-
ernment.

WHITE PAPER UNSATISFAC-
TORY.

Another resolution declared the
scheme of reform embodied in
the White Paper to be unsatis-
factory and urged upon Govern-
ment to grant to the new Legis-
lature adequate powers for the
protection, safeguarding and

SWADESHI EXHIBITION SPECIAL"

Will Visit 60 Cities In Dec-
ca., Madras, Bengal
And C. P.

It has become the order of the
day to organise wide tours of
exhibition trains carrying differ-
ent articles of Indian manu-
facture. The first of its kind was
organised by the Indian Train
Exhibition Co. in 1931 and the
second in 1932-33. Both of them
were a great success. Now a
similar train known as the "Exhi-
bition Special" is being organised
by Messrs. The Alembic Chemi-
cal Works Ltd., 381 Arthur Road,
Bombay No. 11 which will leave
Bombay in the middle of May on
a tour of the Deccan, Nizam's
Dominions, Madras Presidency,
Northern Circars, Bengal, Orissa,
Central Provinces, Bearars, and
Khandesh, and will cover more
than 2,000 miles. The train will
halt at more than 60 important
cities.

Special arrangements have
been made to advertise the goods
of the manufacturers on outside
of the carriages. All the railways
concerned have agreed to allow
the goods in the passenger and
parcel trains at the rates allow-
ed in the "Goods Train".

The importance of such exhi-
bition trains can hardly be ex-
aggerated for the manufacturers
and dealers. The results of the
two previous exhibition trains re-
veal a sale of about 1,25,000 (Rs.)
of the first train which included
a sale of about Rs. 10,000 worth
of foreign things including oils,
gramophones, watches etc. and
of about 3,25,000 (Rs.) worth of
that of the second which con-
sisted of about Rs. 60,00 worth
of foreign articles. If only
sufficient number of Indian ma-
nufacturers can come forward
to take part in the exhibition
train the organisers will not be
prepared to entertain applica-
tions of foreign manufacturers.
For prospectus please write to
Messrs. Alembic Chemical Works,
381, Arthur Road, Bombay. Phone
No 41285, or to Messrs. Gold
Filled Leather Works, 158-60
Princess Street, Fort, Bombay.
Phone 26470.

Athens.—Jean Batten took off
at Aleppo at 3-40 a. m. on Tues-
day.—Rader.

DACOIT MENACE IN UPPER SIND

Commissioner's Assur-
ance To Alarmed
Hindus

Armed And Mounted Police
Patrol Arranged

The Director of Information,
Bombay, writes:—
A press note issued by the
Commissioner in Sind says:—

With reference to the reports
appearing in several papers con-
cerning the occurrence of dacoities
in Upper Sind, and the alleged
general alarm amongst the Hin-
dus, the Commissioner in Sind,
wishes to state that any sugges-
tion that the dacoits have either
the support or sympathy of Mus-
lim zamindars and peasants is
entirely without justification.

ARMED POLICE PATROL.
It is true that at Butli in the
Larkana District some local bad
characters took the opportunity,
after the dacoit had departed, of
seizing what booty had been left
behind but those have now been
arrested; and there is no reason
to fear that other villagers will
follow their example. The District
Magistrate and Superintendent of
Police are paying particular at-
tention to this matter and the
Superintendent of Police has ar-
ranged for the periodical patrol-
ing by mounted and by armed
police in the area affected, while
the Revenue officials with the aid
of prominent Muslim "Zamindars"
are doing their best to allay the
apprehensions—where they exist—
of the Hindus. The Commis-
sioner has instructed the District
Magistrate to keep him informed
of any further developments.

THEIR OWN M.L.C.
It was also demanded that the
Maharashtra Chamber of Com-
merce be given a special repre-
sentation in the new Provincial
Legislature.—A.P.

STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO AP-
prehend the notorious dacoit Abdur
Rahman and his gang who are
believed to have perpetrated
these outrages. The Commis-
sioner wishes to take this oppor-
tunity of reminding all zamindars
of Upper Sind that the appre-
hension of these dacoits will be
greatly facilitated by the prompt
forwarding of all information
concerning the gang's movements
to the nearest police officer and
by the active assistance of all in-
habitants in rounding up the
gang if it reappears.

15 ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Patan Savangi
Rioting Case

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Apr. 11.
After a protracted trial lasting
nearly two years, 15 accused in
the Patan Savangi rioting case
were sentenced to-day by Mr.
Mukerjee Magistrate First Class
to undergo various terms ranging
from seven to three years rigorous
under sec. 326.

All accused were also sentenc-
ed to two years on rioting charge
the sentences to run concurrently.
The prosecution alleged that
on June 31, in a village feud,
Anandao, a wealthy malguzar
was attacked by Anantao, Dis-
trict Council member and 14
others and his nose was cut and
others pierced in both eyes. In
dagger the sentence the Magis-
trate had defence alibi baseless
and heeding the brutal attack
and necessary to pass sum-
cient deterrence.

been called the awkward head in
blem to raise its sense of fair-
ness. The feeling of
ness for all and His High-
impartiality which among all
ness has infused ss subjects
classes of His Highness's fea-
tures of his Highness he had
It was only recently that facts
and figures from which literacy
knew that the volume of: the
among the Muslims of that
State was as much as hened
among any other enlig policy
community. The same

It was not for him to say any-
thing about His Highness as a
ruler, but certain traditions and
conventions have followed His
Highness's rule which have ren-
dered it impossible for what has
would be continued.

In Convalescence to make a quick recovery take SANATOGEN



THE aftermath of illness has
left your body weak and ex-
hausted—crying out for something
that will quickly make you strong and
healthy again, something that
you can trust absolutely.

There is one tonic food which has been
tested so often and so thoroughly that its
beneficial action is recognised as a certainty—
SANATOGEN. Over 24,000 physicians have
stated in writing the marvellous results they
have obtained with Sanatogen as a nerve
and body-strengthening food.

Sanatogen increases the appetite and multiplies the number
of red blood corpuscles. It is so easily digested that the
weakest stomach can absorb it, and being a food and not a
drug, it cannot interfere with the medical treatment you are
being given.

Thousands of people "have rounded that dangerous
corner of half-health" with the aid of Sanatogen. You, too,
will recover much more quickly directly you start taking
Sanatogen. So start to-day! With Sanatogen you will
literally drink in new vitality.

SANATOGEN IS OBTAINABLE AT
ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.

Sanatogen is also obtainable in half size bottles at about half price.

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Valuation Report
For the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931
REVEALS CERTAIN STRIKING FEATURES.
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disclosed after a severe test by the Actuary.
Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed
at the last Valuation.

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Forecast:—STILL GREATER PROSPERITY.
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cies throughout the
country.

J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1933

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
GENERAL

has claim settling agents
throughout the world.

J8

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT ON GANDHI LETTER DENIES AUTHENTICITY

Asserts No Truth In
"Chronicle's" Statements
"BASIS OF QUESTIONS
IS IMAGINARY

Gandhiji Did Not On His
Own Initiative Address
Any Such Statement
To Govt.

NEW DELHI, April 11.

When the Assembly met to-day there were no questions on the order paper but Mr. B. Das asked a short notice questions relating to the publication of a letter supposed to have been written by Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy according to "The Bombay Chronicle."

The questions asked the Government to publish the correspondence and explain their policy in view of Mahatma Gandhi's attitude on the White Paper proposals.

Sir Harry replying said "I shall deal only with the original article which appeared in 'The Bombay Chronicle' and not summaries published in other papers.

"The article stated that it had been decided to ask Mahatma Gandhi to give the Viceroy a statement containing his views on the present situation and the proposals emerging from the Third Round Table Conference which were now embodied in the White Paper.

"The Bombay Chronicle' stated that it was able to reveal to the public material portions of the statement which Mahatma Gandhi in conformity with this request addressed to the Viceroy.

"There is no truth whatever in these statements (cheers).

"Neither the Viceroy nor the Government of India asked Mahatma Gandhi to give his views on the present situation or on the proposals which emerged from the Third Round Table Conference or on the White Paper nor did Mahatma Gandhi on his own initiative address any such statement to the Viceroy or Government.

"As a whole the basis of the question is imaginary.

"I do not think it necessary to enter into incidental points raised but in any case I have nothing to add to the general statement of policy which I made in my speech to this house on the first of April."

Mr. Jog:—Will the Government make enquiries as to how it got into the heads of newspapers to publish such a story?

Sir Harry. Haig:—I cannot undertake to make any such enquiries.

Mr. S. C. Mitra:—Did Government of Bombay receive any such letter. Sir Harry. Haig:—No Sir the Government Bombay received no such letter.—A. P.



Mr. P. J. Murzban, C.I.E., Editor of "Jame-Jamshed" whose death is announced.

MR. P. J. MURZBAN OF "JAME" DEAD

Well-Known Parsi Journalist Novelist, & Dramatist
Passes Away At Age Of 57

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Phirozshah Jehangir Murzban M.A., C.I.E., Editor and Joint Proprietor of the Jame-Jamshed which took place on Tuesday morning at 6-15 a.m. at the age of 57.

Mr. Murzban was born on 8th May 1876. He received his education at the New High School. After passing the Matriculation from that School he joined the Elphinstone College, and passed his M.A. Examination in 1899. His father, the late Mr. Jehangir Beharamji Murzban, the proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" took him up as a writer in his paper, and there he received thorough journalistic training under the able guidance of his father.

In 1902 Mr. Phirozshah was appointed as Assistant Editor of the "Jame-Jamshed." Some years after, he was promoted to be the Editor of the paper. When his father the late Mr. Jehangir gave up active connection with the editorial conduct of the paper, though Mr. Jehangir continued to supervise the editorial side of the paper. On the death of the late Mr. Jehangir in 1922, he became the Chief Editor and Co-partner with his brother Shavaksha. Thus the late Mr. Phirozshah, who was popularly known as "Pijam," had an unbroken connection of 33 years standing with the "Jame-Jamshed."

HUMORIST AND DRAMATIST.
The late Mr. "Pijam" was a humorous writer of no mean order. He contributed numerous articles in the "Jame-Jamshed," and the "Gup-Sup," the fortnightly magazine published by the Murzban family, from the "Jame" Press. In 1902, he started a supplement of "Jame-Jamshed," and called it the "Sanjnu Jame," and the popular price of half an anna. It was published every evening. When his father, the late Mr. Jehangir returned from his European tour, he looked into the matter, and side of the new venture, finding it not quite a success, he discontinued it.

The "Gup-Sup," which was founded by 15 years aged was discontinued about 1910. In Mr. "Pijam's" second decade of Editor in the said which he continued to edit with remarkable success for a number of years. Mr. "Pijam" and author of several good writers, well-known dramatist, books were several works to and there. Some of the most important of these are: "Varasee Agreement with An-Nakbul," "Masino Mako," "Handsomeness," "Aftoon" and "Mazandran."

His peculiar style of writing novels and dramas, was much appreciated by a large number of Gujarati readers. AS CORPORATOR AND M.L.C. Mr. Pijam was made a J.P. and an Hon. Magistrate. As Corporator of the "A" Ward, he did yeoman service, and justified the confidence reposed in him by his electors, by championing all causes, leading to civic progress, both in the Corporation and outside often by ventilating the grievances in his papers.

The late Mr. "Pijam" strenuously opposed the Ballard Pier Scheme which every one knows, has cost the tax-payer thousands of rupees. He also gave his support for the founding of the Dadar Parsi Colony Scheme, also for making permanent structures out of the temporary huts erected by his father at Dadar at the time of scarcity of houses in the City.

In 1926 Mr. Murzban was elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Southern Division. He was also appointed as a member of the Parsee Matrimonial Court and remained as delegate for a decade.

CENTENARY OF "JAME" He won the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Silver Medal and later was made a C.I.E. On 4th December, 1930, he was appointed as the Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1931. Last year he was fortunate to see the 100th anniversary of the "Jame" celebrated on a large scale, when a big volume known as the "Jame-Jamshed Memorial Volume" was published in which writers of eminence contributed special articles and the said volume was presented to Mr. "Pijam" in a public meeting held in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Several writers both in the volume and in the meeting spoke of the service done by the paper to the community in particular and the public at large. Mr. "Pijam" worked as arbitrator in several Parsee social cases. He took great interest in carrying on and supervising the work of charitable institutions founded by his father. The late Mr. "Pijam" has left behind him two sons, named Rustom and Adi and an only daughter, named Jerbanoo.

"BORN JOURNALIST." There is no doubt that Mr. "Pijam" was a born journalist and he stuck to this profession till the end of his life. He took great interest in the conduct of the paper, which has become an institution, not only among the Parsees, but the whole Gujarati reading public. He continued to take interest till the last days of his life. For the last few months he was not keeping good health.

He was generally believed that he advocated orthodox views and supported them in his paper, which is believed to be the stronghold of Parsi orthodoxy; though it must be said to his credit that he championed liberal causes so far as, to his belief, they were consistent with the welfare of the Parsees.

In his career as a journalist, he had often to go to the courts of law to vindicate his views. He did his duty at all costs. In his political views he was a staunch loyalist. As has been well said of the paper: "It has maintained its loyalty to the British Government and has served both Government and the public by continuing a policy of independence and moderation."

ONLY SURVIVING BROTHER. Mr. "Pijam" had three brothers, two of whom, Mr. Rustom and Jal, predeceased him, the latter in the Juhu tragedy a few years ago. Mr. Shavaksha is his only surviving brother now.

Mr. "Pijam" is a descendant of the well-known Murzban family, which is considered to be the pioneer of vernacular journalism in Western India. His ancestor the late Mr. Parduji Murzban was the founder of the well-known Bombay Gujarati daily the "Bombay Samachar" which is now in its 114th year.

He explained that it was originally intended to limit the Committee to 24 but an increase to 32 was necessary in view of the number of irresistible claims. He said that he had endeavoured to obtain another Right representative from the Commons, and also offered further representation for the Rightists in the Lords, but the offer had not been accepted.

Replying to a question whether proposals running counter to the White Paper proposals could be debated, Sir S. Hoare answered in the affirmative and said that the whole field was open. He added that after weeks of talks and negotiations he did not believe that they could make a better proposal than the Committee as suggested. After the defeat of Crookshank's amendment in which the minority consisted of 35 Labourites and the remainder all Conservatives, the House resumed discussion of the question that membership should be 16.

ASSESSOR'S DUTIES. Sir S. Hoare replying to questions with regard to Indian representation said that he was not dictating to the Committee but his own view was that Indians should attend for consultation and not as members. Indians should not vote, and also probably not

participate in the drawing up of the report.

LEAVE MATTER TO COMMITTEE. With regard to the question as to when Indians should be or should not be present Sir S. Hoare thought it best to leave the matter to the Committee. He suggested that it would be advantageous for Indians to attend all preliminary stages. They must be guided by the Committee with regard to subsequent stages. No invitation to Indians had been issued. This would be trespassing the Committee's prerogative. He had been in close consultation with the Government of India and Provincial Governments and had a very provisional list of representative Indians whose presence he thought would be valuable. He would suggest some names, but it would be for the Committee to make the selection and decide how the invitations were to be issued.

INVITING EVIDENCE. Sir S. Hoare hoped that the Committee would hold a early preliminary meeting at which he would propose a public announcement inviting evidence so as to give Indian witnesses an opportunity of attending. The House agreed that the Committee should consist of 16 members, and proceeded to take each name separately. After Major Atlee had been agreed to, without discussion, Conservative dissentients opened attempt to eliminate members of Government by proposing deletion of Mr. Butler and substitution of Mr. C. Munro (Tory). This was not supported by the Opposition and was defeated by 225 votes to 49.

MOVE TO OMIT HOARE FAILS. Mr. Charles Williams who proposed and Mr. Windsor Clive who seconded for the deletion of Mr. Butler similarly proposed omission of Mr. Davidson which was defeated by 217 votes to 49.

Mr. Williams also proposed deletion of Sir S. Hoare, complaining that he was acting simultaneously as judge and witness, though he paid tribute to his achievements in restoring order in India, but after a short discussion he withdrew the objection.

Sir S. Hoare added to the Committee the remainder of the names and all were agreed to without division the dissentients not pressing their attempt to exclude Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy and Sir J. Simon.

CONTINUOUS SITTING. The House agreed without discussion that the Committee should be empowered to send for persons, papers and records and hit notwithstanding adjournment of the House.

Sir S. Hoare accepted Mr. Churchill's amendment that the quorum should be eight instead of five, and the amendment was adopted.

The appointment of the Commons section of Committee was thus completed.

The Lords will debate their appointments to-morrow.

MOBILIZING AGAINST NAZIS

Danish Cabinet Bans Political Uniforms

Artillery Forces Mustered Along Frontier

COPENHAGEN, April 11. Following the reports that uniformed Nazis have crossed the Danish-German Frontier towards Denmark, the Danish Cabinet is preparing a measure, making wearing of political uniforms, armbands, emblems and other symbols a criminal offence. Bodies of Danish artillery and cavalry have been recently concentrated along the Frontier.—Reuter.

EXTENDING NAZIS' GRIP

Move To Free City Of Danzig

DANZIG, April 11. Keen to extend Nazis' grip to free the city of Danzig, local Nazis have decided to demand dissolution of the Volkstag. It is expected that a resolution to dissolve will be adopted at the next meeting on 13th April, and general election will be in six weeks' time.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, April 10. An official communique issued by the Air Ministry confirms that the Warrant Officer Angelo broke the air speed record, flying five times over measured straight course with an average speed of 682.403 kilometres per hour. Speed in one of the flights reached 692.529.—Reuter.

SHARP ADVANCE IN SILVER

(Special Cable).
NEW YORK, April 11. Heavy speculative buying resulted in sharp advance in silver, spot rising by 5/8, and active futures by about 80 points. Turnover of futures represented 3,525,000 ounces.

It is generally believed that he advocated orthodox views and supported them in his paper, which is believed to be the stronghold of Parsi orthodoxy; though it must be said to his credit that he championed liberal causes so far as, to his belief, they were consistent with the welfare of the Parsees.

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participate in the drawing up of the report.

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INVITING EVIDENCE. Sir S. Hoare hoped that the Committee would hold a early preliminary meeting at which he would propose a public announcement inviting evidence so as to give Indian witnesses an opportunity of attending. The House agreed that the Committee should consist of 16 members, and proceeded to take each name separately. After Major Atlee had been agreed to, without discussion, Conservative dissentients opened attempt to eliminate members of Government by proposing deletion of Mr. Butler and substitution of Mr. C. Munro (Tory). This was not supported by the Opposition and was defeated by 225 votes to 49.

MOVE TO OMIT HOARE FAILS. Mr. Charles Williams who proposed and Mr. Windsor Clive who seconded for the deletion of Mr. Butler similarly proposed omission of Mr. Davidson which was defeated by 217 votes to 49.

Mr. Williams also proposed deletion of Sir S. Hoare, complaining that he was acting simultaneously as judge and witness, though he paid tribute to his achievements in restoring order in India, but after a short discussion he withdrew the objection.

Sir S. Hoare added to the Committee the remainder of the names and all were agreed to without division the dissentients not pressing their attempt to exclude Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy and Sir J. Simon.

CONTINUOUS SITTING. The House agreed without discussion that the Committee should be empowered to send for persons, papers and records and hit notwithstanding adjournment of the House.

Sir S. Hoare accepted Mr. Churchill's amendment that the quorum should be eight instead of five, and the amendment was adopted.

The appointment of the Commons section of Committee was thus completed.

The Lords will debate their appointments to-morrow.

COMMONS APPROVE SELECT COMMITTEE

Personnel Of 16
Agreed To

MOTION TO ELIMINATE
HOARE REJECTED

Effort On Tories' Part To Contract Out Of
Honourable Promise Of 1917 Says Maxton

LONDON, April 11. In the House of Commons speaking on the Select Committee Debate Mr. Churchill said he would have like to serve but Sir Samuel Hoare, not satisfied with holding the Conference, had overruled it. It would not give a fair chance of procuring reconsideration of the question of the principle, such as reversing the Federation decision. He suggested that it would have been more desirable for members of Government to be placed on the same basis as Indian delegates. He claimed that a great majority of speakers, to-day, opposed Government whom he urged to remodel the Committee more in accordance with the wishes of the House.

"CONTRACTING OUT
HONOURABLE PROMISE." Mr. Maxton said that he had intended to vote with the opponents on the composition of the Committee, but the critics' speeches had almost driven him to the extreme opposite view-point. He said that the debate had been an effort on the part of Conservatives to contract out of the honourable promise given in 1917.

Sir S. Cripps said that the Opposition would support the amendment, and agreed to the Committee was unduly weighted on behalf of Government. He claimed that the Opposition representation should be greater.

HOARE'S REPLY. Sir S. Hoare replying to the debate said that he was aware that Labourites wanted a larger representation, but thought that he had convinced them that this was impossible in the present conditions. His problem was not to select an ideal Committee but one which would represent bodies of opinion in the House. Government proceeded on the same lines as on previous occasions.

He explained that it was originally intended to limit the Committee to 24 but an increase to 32 was necessary in view of the number of irresistible claims. He said that he had endeavoured to obtain another Right representative from the Commons, and also offered further representation for the Rightists in the Lords, but the offer had not been accepted.

Replying to a question whether proposals running counter to the White Paper proposals could be debated, Sir S. Hoare answered in the affirmative and said that the whole field was open. He added that after weeks of talks and negotiations he did not believe that they could make a better proposal than the Committee as suggested. After the defeat of Crookshank's amendment in which the minority consisted of 35 Labourites and the remainder all Conservatives, the House resumed discussion of the question that membership should be 16.

ASSESSOR'S DUTIES. Sir S. Hoare replying to questions with regard to Indian representation said that he was not dictating to the Committee but his own view was that Indians should attend for consultation and not as members. Indians should not vote, and also probably not

participate in the drawing up of the report.

LEAVE MATTER TO COMMITTEE. With regard to the question as to when Indians should be or should not be present Sir S. Hoare thought it best to leave the matter to the Committee. He suggested that it would be advantageous for Indians to attend all preliminary stages. They must be guided by the Committee with regard to subsequent stages. No invitation to Indians had been issued. This would be trespassing the Committee's prerogative. He had been in close consultation with the Government of India and Provincial Governments and had a very provisional list of representative Indians whose presence he thought would be valuable. He would suggest some names, but it would be for the Committee to make the selection and decide how the invitations were to be issued.

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